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AN OFFICER IN REVIEW ORDER,
1794.

THE RECORDS
OF THE
QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY.

COMPILED BY
P. C. G. WEBSTER,
ADJUTANT QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL YEOMANRY,
LATE CAPTAIN 8TH HUSSARS.



LICHFIELD:
THOMAS GEORGE LOMAX, "THE JOHNSON'S HEAD."

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.
—
1870.

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LICHFIELD:
PRINTED BY THOMAS GEORGE LOMAX,
"THE JOHNSON'S HEAD."

TO
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COMMANDANT
THE LORD BAGOT,
QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL YEOMANRY,

THIS BOOK IS INSCRIBED,
AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT, BY

THE COMPILER.

PREFACE.

THE services of the QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT OF YEOMANRY have been so often called for, and never having failed to meet with due acknowledgment from the Government; and the County having given such substantial proofs of its appreciation of their services, I venture to hope that their perpetuation in the following pages will afford gratification and honest pride to all ranks in the Corps.

These Records have no literary pretensions, as their numerous faults will testify. For the most part they are nothing more than a sketch of the events with which the Regiment has been connected. Uniformity in style has not been attempted, the various accounts having been copied, with but little alteration, from the newspapers of the day, and other sources of information. Without these it would have been impossible to have given more than the barest outline of the services of the Regiment. During the first thirty years after the Regiment was raised, it is feared that there may have been some duties performed which have escaped all notice, in consequence of the Orderly books for that period not being now forthcoming, which loss is the more to be regretted owing to the great care which Captain Mayne bestowed upon all the Regimental records.

Should the following pages in any degree contribute to promote the interest taken in the Regiment by its various members, or the respect entertained for it in the county, I shall be proud to think that I have been the means of benefiting a Corps whose welfare I have so much at heart, and in whose efficiency my highest ambition is centred.

I beg to tender my best thanks to Mr. Parke, of Wolverhampton, and to Messrs. J. and C. Mort, of Stafford, for having so kindly placed their files of newspapers at my disposal; and also to very many gentlemen who have kindly helped me with information, and for the interest they have taken in the work.

P. C. G. WEBSTER.

*Head Quarters, Lichfield,
September, 1870.*

NOTES.

The mention of Colonel Lord Gower, as the Earl Gower Sutherland, at pages 2 and 7, may excite surprise, as such a title was never created, but the series of letters published by Major Eliot were addressed on the title page to "The Right Hon. Earl Gower Sutherland;" and in the newspaper account of the presentation of the Standards, at Stafford, in 1795, he is spoken of by the same style. The Earl married the Countess of Sutherland in her own right.

The Standard of the Earl of Wiltshire, mentioned at page 5, is blazoned in heraldry: per fesse sable and gules, both semé of Stafford knots, argent, differenced with a crescent, gules. The proper colour of the Stafford knot is therefore argent. The crescent on the Earl's badge denoted his being the second son.

At page 6, Mr. Sparrow is mentioned as of Bushbury. This probably is intended for Bishton. Mr. Sparrow was for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

The Rev. A. B. Haden, Vicar of Wednesbury, and J.P. for the counties of Stafford and Salop, was chairman of the meeting held at Bilston, in 1798, at which the Bilston Association was formed, mentioned at page 29. The proceedings of the meeting were preserved in manuscript, and upon the death of Mr. Haden's son, the Rev. A. B. Haden, Vicar of Brewood, the MS. was sold with his library, and came into the possession of Lieut.-Colonel Bagnall, S. R. Volunteers.

THE RECORDS
OF THE
QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY.

THE Yeomanry Cavalry constitute the oldest part of the Volunteer force, their institution being due to Lord Chatham, in 1761; but they do not seem to have been placed upon any practical footing till some years later.

In January, 1794, when the English Parliament met, the Speech from the Throne, and the arguments of ministers urged the necessity of continuing the war with France, with an increase of vigour, inasmuch as the wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, which the French had adopted, had displayed itself to the world, and made it more than ever impossible to think of treating with such an enemy.

March 6th. Mr. Pitt carried a proposition for an augmentation of the Militia, and for a levy of a Volunteer force of Horse and Foot in every county, intimating

1794. that the chances of war might expose the coast of Great
 March. Britain to invasion. Not only was the establishment of an armed force necessary for the defence of the country against foreign enemies, but also in a great degree for the preservation of peace at home.

May. In the month of May, the country was in such a disturbed state that the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was considered as necessary for its salvation, and a Bill for this purpose was carried through all its stages in the shortest possible time, by overwhelming majorities.

The idea of an Armed Yeomanry was advocated by Mr. Arthur Young, in one of his Essays, No. 129, of the Annals of Agriculture, in consequence of the revolutionary feeling which so extensively prevailed throughout the country; asserting that while myriads were in the field for the destruction of all property, Property must be armed, or it could not be safe.

As a specimen of the writings of this time, showing the feelings which animated the advocates of a force for the preservation of order, the following passage may be quoted from a book written by Major Eliot, of the Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry; being a series of letters on the subject of the Armed Yeomanry, addressed to his Colonel, the Earl Gower Sutherland.

“That there are persons so wofully ignorant, or so wilfully blind, as to seek an exchange from the ascertained and established blessing of a clearly defined and limited monarchy, for the wild and visionary speculations of republican anarchy, the added experience of every hour but too clearly proves; but who shall assert that they will not hide their guilty heads, and sink into their original obscurity, when they see the respectable and independent Yeomanry of the kingdom stepping

forth, with undaunted courage, in defence of their beloved Sovereign and of that Constitution, which the test of time has proved to be without an equal; and which has secured to their ancestors and to themselves every enjoyment a rational and moderate mind can wish for.”

1794.
May.

Major Eliot, on retiring from the Army, in which he attained the rank of Captain, after several years' service in the 14th Regiment; purchased the estate at Elmhurst, from John Swinfen, Esquire, and occupied that, and a considerable portion of other land. He devoted great attention to the Regiment on its formation, and left on being appointed to the Staffordshire Militia.

Immediately upon Parliament granting permission for Volunteer Cavalry to be raised, subscriptions were largely made for the purchase of arms and clothing. A Committee, composed of Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates, was formed to administer the funds raised by subscription, and for other purposes, and for some time after the formation of the Regiment the Committee sat once a fortnight, at the Swan Inn, Stafford.

The date of the formation of the Regiment is July 4th, 1794, and the following were the original troops, and the gentlemen by whom they were raised—

Newcastle	-	Colonel Earl Gower.
Stafford	- -	Lieut-Col. the Hon. E. Monckton.
Lichfield	- -	Major F. P. Eliot.
Leek	- - -	Captain James Bulkeley.
Walsall	- -	Captain William Tennant.

In the War Office lists of Yeomanry and Volunteer officers, Sir John Chetwode, Bart., appears as a Captain in the Regiment from its formation to the year 1800; but it is remarkable that, although parade states of all

1794. the other troops are preserved of a date prior to 1800,
 July. no trace exists of any troop commanded by Sir John Chetwode. Colonel Monckton, in a letter to General Erskine, written in 1804, describing the Regiment, says, "five troops were formed at the beginning of the last war, one in the middle, and two last year." From this it would seem, that although Sir John's name appears in the Army List, that no troop under his command was ever incorporated with the Regiment.

In the Officers' Commissions which were at this time signed by the King, the Regiment was styled "The Staffordshire Regiment of Gentlemen and Yeomanry," but in the Articles of Enrolment, dated July 4th, 1794, it is called "The Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry."

The articles state that the members were enrolled for the internal defence and security of the kingdom, during the present war, on certain conditions. "To receive no pay, unless when embodied or called out, but to attend, mounted on a serviceable horse, not less than fourteen hands and a half high, for the purpose of exercise. When embodied, to receive pay as Cavalry, and to be subject to military discipline. Each person attending on the day of exercise to wear an uniform, to be provided at the expense of the county subscriptions, together with the arms and accoutrements provided by Government. Each troop to consist of not less than fifty men, officers included."

"All pay received from Government by any person enrolled, as well by Commissioned officers as others, to be equally divided among the Corps."

The uniform of the Regiment was a red jacket, with yellow facings, white waistcoat, white leather breeches, and military boots; a helmet, with bearskin crest, and a feather at the side. The arms consisted of a sword

and pistol. The belts were pipe-clayed leather. The swords, as first issued, were of an old-fashioned make, with a black leather scabbard. 1794.
July.

In all the regulations respecting the uniform at this date, particular directions are given that on all Field days, the *hair was to be dressed and queued*.

The Regiment adopted for its motto, "*Pro aris et focis*" (for our altars and for our hearths); and for its badge, the Stafford knot.

This knot, which is worn by all Staffordshire regiments, was the badge of the ancient Norman Barons de Stafford, the first of whom was a companion of the Conqueror. Knots were used as badges in very early heraldry; and judging from the families which used them, the Bouchier, Heneage, Bowen, and Lacy, were generally adopted by those having a Norman origin. The Barons de Stafford became, later, Earls of Stafford and Dukes of Buckingham. In the reign of Henry VIII, the Earl of Wiltshire, who died without issue, in 1523, and who was the second son of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, Seventh Earl of Stafford, bore his Standard powdered with Stafford knots. The adoption of this knot as a county badge, dates probably, from an early period; the military having set the example handed down from the retainers of the old feudal barons.

The utmost enthusiasm seems to have animated the Regiment at this time, and the urgency of the occasion was considered such, that Major Eliot, in his letters, makes a proposal that each division (the word troop had not been adopted) should be exercised for two mornings in the week, for between two and three hours at a time. It is on record that the Stafford division assembled for drill every Monday evening. From an entry in the

1794. Parish Register of Alrewas, it appears that the Regiment assembled together at some time during this year, and was "trained and disciplined on Fradley Heath."

1795. Unhappily, in this year, owing to the dearness of food and scarcity of labour, Bread riots were not of unfrequent occurrence throughout England; to suppress which the Yeomanry were commonly called out. It was upon an occasion of this kind that the Staffordshire Yeomanry performed the first act of duty, in aid of the Civil power, which is on record.

August. August 6th. A mob collected, and proceeded to Radford Bridge, to detain a quantity of corn. About six o'clock in the evening the "Gentlemen of the Volunteer Cavalry," the Stafford troop, were called out, and immediately proceeded to the place where the mob had assembled. The magistrate present, Mr. Sparrow, of Bushbury, was however successful in persuading the mob to disperse, without calling upon the Cavalry for assistance.

October. October 21st. The Stafford, Newcastle, and Lichfield troops assembled at Stafford, under Colonel Lord Gower, for the purpose of exercising together, and on the 23rd three Standards were presented to them.

The troops assembled in the Market Place of Stafford, to receive the Standards from the hands of the Countess of Sutherland. A great number of persons were assembled, many of them of distinction. The troops being formed in three sides of a square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. Monckton placed himself near the window of the Star Inn, accompanied by the Cornets of the three troops. The Countess of Sutherland then delivered the Standards to the Lieut.-Colonel, whom she addressed as follows—

"I am very happy to have the honour to deliver these Standards to this very loyal and constitutional Regiment: two are from myself, and the third I am commissioned to present by the Marchioness of Donegal, who is prevented from delivering it in person. We have no doubt that they will be well defended by the known loyalty, spirit, and courage of the Gentlemen of the county of Stafford."

1795.
October.

To this address the Lieut.-Colonel made the following reply—

"This mark of friendship, from ladies whose high rank and station are small in comparison with their exalted merit, and the sentiments with which your Ladyship delivered these Standards, command my warmest thanks, which I have now the honour of returning to both ladies, in the name of the Corps, and of assuring you that the loyalty and patriotism that fired such fair breasts must ever be engraved on our mind, and make us ambitious to prove deserving of so valuable a charge."

The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Ashbourne, then addressed the Regiment, and consecrated the Standards. Colonel Lord Gower Sutherland then rode into the centre of the square, and said—

"Gentlemen, I feel extreme satisfaction in seeing here assembled together so well-appointed and well-disciplined a regiment. When we enrolled ourselves last year, in defence of our property, and in support of our King and country in case of invasion, I had great hopes that we should prove ourselves of utility to our country: My hopes have been fully realised. During the course of this summer you, gentlemen, have shown your alacrity and courage in preventing disturbances in different parts of the county. Your county now

1795. looks upon you with gratitude for past services, and
October. with confidence in your future exertions."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Regiment marched to the field, where it was exercised for some time, and acquitted itself in such a manner as to merit the entire satisfaction of all present.

A detachment of the Derbyshire Cavalry was upon the ground, and rendered assistance in discharging the duties of the day.

Writing at the close of the year, Major Eliot said that the arming of the Independent Yeomanry had proved to be, not merely a wise and salutary provision, but an absolute necessity for internal tranquillity, and acknowledged to be so, not only by its original and warmest supporters, but also by its more indolent friends. He asserted that during the whole of the summer of that year, a period in his opinion more pregnant with danger than the country had yet experienced, the peace and order of the county were preserved by the exertions of the armed Yeomanry; and so perfect was the reliance of Government on the Volunteer Cavalry, that not a single Regular soldier was quartered in any part of the county during the whole of that period; although the deficiency in the supply for the markets had increased to such an alarming degree of scarcity, and promoted such a spirit of riot and insurrection.

1796. June 4th. The Stafford troop paraded, being the
June. King's birthday, and fired a feu de joie. No other duties are recorded to have been performed by the Regiment beyond the ordinary drills.

1797. May 30th. The Regiment assembled at Stafford,

and was reviewed by Colonel Hugouin. On the following day he reviewed at Newcastle, the Volunteer Corps lately enrolled in that town. 1797.
May.

The following address of the Staffordshire Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry was presented at the Levee, on June 21st, by Earl Gower Sutherland, and most graciously received. June.

“To the King’s Most Excellent Majesty.

“The humble address of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Private Gentlemen of the Staffordshire Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry.

“Most Gracious Sovereign.

“We, your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal subjects, and armed Yeomen of the county of Stafford, affectionately attached to your Royal Person, and indubitably convinced of the superiority of our present happy form of Government; as more immediately inducing to the ease and comfort of those who live under it, than any other institution which the narrow limits of human policy have yet been competent to advise; beg leave to approach the Throne with humble, but ardent assurances of a fidelity, which no events however adverse can shake, and from which no arguments however specious shall induce us to swerve. We do not forget that we are Freemen, but we also remember that we are Subjects, and that the surest means of preserving that freedom from the wild, and headlong spirit of intemperate innovation, is to pay a ready obedience to the existing laws, as well as to those wise and salutary provisions, which the progressive experience of the legislature may from time to time think fit to add to them.

“We are concerned to find some, though comparatively a small portion of our fellow-subjects, presuming to dictate to their Sovereign on the choice of his

1797. ministers; a prerogative with which he is exclusively
June. invested by the Constitution, and on which point, in addition to the general principle, we have the particular guarantee of your Majesty's private character, convinced that a monarch, who has in his own person so fully exemplified the duties attaching to the son, the brother, the husband, the parent, the Christian, will not commit his councils to the bosoms of ministers, debased either by moral turpitude, or religious infidelity.

"With deep regret we view the partial, and temporary success, which has attended the efforts of foreign incendiaries, and domestic traitors, in alienating from their duty a part of your Majesty's Navy, a body of men, who had hitherto shown themselves as undeserving of reproach as incapable of fear; but we are well assured that the poison has not originated in the mind of a genuine seaman. It is an evil which has arisen from one of the inevitable consequences attendant on an extensive armament, which reduces the sailors to associate with the outcasts of the gaol.

"As citizens engaged in the various departments of civil life, and as the fathers of families superintending domestic arrangements, it would ill consist with the consequent duties of these situations, to make a general and indiscriminate offer of our services, but should the Almighty Disposer of Events, who for purposes beyond the reach of human fallibility to penetrate "wings and directs the storms" which at present agitate and convulse the face of Europe, permit those services to be required at our hands, we hesitate not an instant in assuring your Majesty, that you will find in us, the firmness of the soldier ingrafted on the fidelity of the subject.

"We long most ardently for peace, but we are prepared to purchase it at the expense of war.

"We further beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, in our private characters as individuals, use our utmost endeavours to inform the ignorant, to bring back the misled, and to repress and over-awe the disaffected; affording at all times our most cordial assistance and co-operation to the Civil power, under the direction of the magistracy.

1797.
June.

"These, Sire, are not hasty and undigested effusions of intemperate zeal, expressed in tumultuous and noisy meetings; they are the cool and deliberate sentiments of men determined to support, at the hazard of their fortunes and their lives, your Majesty's most sacred Person, your Crown, and Dignity.

"By desire, and in the name of the Regiment, in the absence of the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel attending Parliament.

"(Signed,)

"FRANCIS PERCIVAL ELIOT,

"Major Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry."

[This address clearly has reference to the Mutinies which had just then been suppressed in the Navy.]

As the Continental war continued, the fears of an invasion increased. During the uncertainty which prevailed as to the great armaments preparing, both in the harbours of the Channel, and of the Mediterranean, the British Government naturally felt anxiety as to the means of providing for the national defence, without incurring a ruinous expense by the augmentation of the Regular army. Its numbers were limited, and it was highly desirable to provide some subsidiary body, which might furnish supplies of men to fill the chasms, which might be expected to occur in the troops of the Line, in the event of a campaign taking place on the English

1798.

1798. shores. For this purpose the Militia, which was in fact part of the Regular force, was insufficient, and Government, with the approbation of the King, ventured upon the bold, but, as it turned out, wise and fortunate step, of allowing regiments of Volunteers to be raised in every part of the kingdom.

April. April 11th. It was determined by the Cabinet, in consequence chiefly of the energetic efforts of Mr. Dundas, to take this decisive step; and soon after a Bill was brought into Parliament by that statesman, as Secretary at War, to permit the Regular Militia to volunteer for service in Ireland, and to provide for the raising of Volunteer Corps.

So obvious was the danger to national independence from foreign invasion, which was threatened; that in a few weeks a hundred and fifty thousand Volunteers were in arms, in Great Britain. A sum exceeding two millions was subscribed to the Volunteer fund. The Bank of England gave two hundred thousand pounds; and Mr. Peel surprised the world by putting down his firm for ten thousand pounds.

So early as the month of February, a meeting was held of the Newcastle troop, at which it was unanimously resolved to enter into subscriptions in aid of those then going forward, in different parts of the kingdom, for the defence of the country.

Mr. Dundas forwarded a letter to the Lords Lieutenant of counties, offering to furnish arms to the Volunteers, to provide Adjutants to Regiments, and provide pay, and forage for a horse, for a Sergeant and Trumpeter to each troop of Cavalry. The clothing was furnished from the Fund raised by subscription, or found by the men themselves. Much the same agreement seems to have been made generally through-

out England, by all Yeomanry and Volunteers, to ^{1798.} serve without pay; and they bound themselves by oath to protect their neighbourhood, in case of emergency during the war with France, to contribute every assistance to the due execution of the laws, the maintenance of civil order and government, and the immediate suppression of all riots and tumults, under what pretence soever they might be excited, and to observe certain rules and regulations of military discipline.

In some towns, Associations of Volunteers were formed, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry; and it appears to have been no uncommon regulation, that the members of these associations should attend any fire that should take place, either by accident or design, in the premises of any person connected with them, on being summoned by beat of drum or otherwise.

It was at this time, that the Staffordshire Yeomanry was organized upon a complete Regimental system, and the different troops were no longer independent, as heretofore.

The Adjutant appointed, in compliance with the offer of Government, was Robert Mayne, Esquire, whose Commission as such bears date July 19th, 1798. It would appear that this gentleman had never served in the Regular army, but acquired the knowledge of his duties in a regiment of Fencible Cavalry.

In the spring of this year, the demand upon the services of the Army and Militia, was expected to be so great, that the officers commanding corps of Yeomanry were requested to suggest to their respective troops the probable necessity of their coming under permanent pay, and performing duty in their respective districts;

1798. in order that the Regular forces of the country, and the Militia, might be better concentrated, and their services, in case of emergency, rendered more efficient.

The only act of duty, otherwise than of a Regimental nature, performed by any of the Troops in this year, appears to have been upon the occasion of several persons being apprehended, in Manchester, in April, on suspicion of High Treason. Eight of them were marched up to London, passing through Staffordshire. From Newcastle to Lichfield, they were escorted by the Newcastle troop. It was reported that information had been laid against upwards of fifty persons, residing in or near Manchester.

October. October 15th. The Walsall troop, under Major Tennant, assembled at Lichfield, and performed ten days' duty.

The military district in which Staffordshire was now included, was called the Northern Inland, and comprised the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, Leicester, and Rutland, under the command of Lieut.-General Grinfield, who fixed his Head Quarters at Lichfield.

1799. In December, Yeomanry regiments were supplied wholly by Government with arms, and clothing. Colonel Lord Gower received the sum of two thousand four hundred and twelve pounds from Government, in order that he might "put the Regiment of Staffordshire Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry under his command, with respect to clothing and appointments, in a proper condition for service." The strength of the Regiment was at this time 268 rank and file.

1800. In January, Colonel Earl Gower wrote to Lieut.-

Colonel Monckton, that he considered it proper for him to retire from the command of the Regiment; and hoped that he, as well as the other officers, and present gentlemen belonging to the Corps, would be assured of the sentiments of attachment and regard, which he should ever entertain for them. 1800.
January.

Upon Lieut.-Colonel Monckton laying the Colonel's letter before the Regiment; it was unanimously resolved that a letter be written to Earl Gower, assuring his lordship that it was with much concern they heard of his resignation, and returning thanks for the very flattering declaration his lordship had given them of his esteem, on which they set the highest value.

March 21st. Colonel Earl Gower's retirement was announced in the Gazette, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton was promoted to be Colonel. March.

Owing to the high price of provisions, riots were frequent during the month of September, throughout the country. The Stafford troop, under Captain Keen, was twice called out, and acted with a troop of the 17th Light Dragoons, in quelling disturbances at Stafford. Upon one of the occasions, firearms were used by the mob, and several persons were wounded. September.

In the Potteries, disorder continued for a week. The colliers and journeymen potters, assembled in numerous bodies, and proceeded to the shops whose owners dealt in provisions, and sold the articles at reduced prices, viz., flour 2s. 6d. a stone, meal 1s. 6d. a peck, cheese 6d. a pound.

The Newcastle troop; the Volunteer Cavalry; and a troop of the 17th Light Dragoons, quartered at Lane End, were repeatedly called out, and by their spirited exertions, prevented the commission of any very outrageous acts.

1800.
September.

The Lichfield and Walsall troops, under the command of Captain Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart., were on duty, from the 11th to the 15th, at Walsall, and Wolverhampton; and were publicly thanked by the Mayor, Mr. Stubbs; the Corporation, and principal inhabitants of Walsall, for the prompt assistance they had rendered the Civil power in suppressing the riots in the neighbourhood.

On the 18th, the Newcastle troop, under Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Heathcote, assembled at Longton, on the occasion of the consecration and presentation of Colours to the Lane End Volunteers. Several troops of Volunteer Cavalry were also present, and the ground was kept by a troop of the 17th Light Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Heathcote acted as the Reviewing Officer upon this occasion. He afterwards entertained his troop, and the officers of the other Corps, at dinner.

October.

In October, Lord Bradford raised a troop, of which he was appointed Captain, called the Weston troop, and being incorporated with the Regiment, the strength of the latter was thus raised to three Squadrons. The subaltern nominated to the Weston troop, was Lieut. Henry Crockett.

1801. Many circumstances about this time caused Napoleon Bonaparte, the First Consul, to be really eager for some short suspension of hostilities with England. Mr. Addington's administration, which had started as a Peace ministry, agreed to preliminaries, which were signed on the 1st October.

September.

In September, Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton informed the Regiment of his intention to apply for permission for it to assemble at Stafford, for six days' drill. Regimental orders were issued preparatory to the

assembly, but on the 8th October, the Colonel published an order, stating that the preliminaries of Peace having been signed, it was conjectured that the services of the Yeomanry would not be immediately necessary, and the application for the Regiment to assemble at Stafford not having been made, it was better to postpone the meeting altogether for the present. 1801.
October.

Immediately on the preliminaries of Peace being signed, Lord Hobart addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, stating that His Majesty had signified his wish, that the Commanding Officer of each Corps of Yeomanry should return them thanks, in His Majesty's name, for their conduct during the war, and his hope that the ratification of the preliminaries of Peace would speedily lead to a Definitive Treaty; but until that period arrived, it was indispensably necessary that there should be no relaxation in the preparations made for the general defence, and directing Regiments to continue to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

In the month of November, the Marquis Cornwallis went to France, as Minister Plenipotentiary. From Paris, where he was received with the greatest honours, and with a very lively joy on the part of the population, his Lordship repaired to Amiens, the place appointed for holding the conferences. The discussions, in which the Marquis had to contend with Joseph Bonaparte and the wily Talleyrand, were prolonged beyond all expectation, and were several times all but broken off in anger and with mutual defiance. November.

In anticipation of the conclusion of the war, Colonel Monckton addressed the following letter to the Officers commanding troops. 1802.
January.

1802.
January.

"Somerford, 21st January, 1802.

"Dear Sir,

"As we may shortly expect to hear of the Definitive Treaty being signed, it is desirable, if our Regiment make an offer of continuance of our services, that we should do it immediately upon that event taking place.

"I must therefore request of you to take the opinion of your Troop, and should a very great majority be for making the offer, I hope a few will not dissent, but only express a wish to retire on our being able to supply their places, which there is no doubt of our being soon able to do. It may be proper to observe that I have never had the least communication, with any of the Administration on the subject, thinking it my duty that if any offer is made, to make it appear it was the Regiment's own act. The kingdom at large feel the greatest obligations to the Corps of Yeomanry, and the overgrown power of France must, I think, make Government desirous of continuing them.

"I have the honour to be, Dear Sir,

"&c., &c.,

"EDW. MONCKTON."

From the Returns, showing the strength of the Regiment about this time, it would appear that a small proportion only of the Regiment, did not agree to continue their services after the termination of the War. The Walsall troop unanimously consented to offer a continuance of their services after the Peace.

March. Peace was concluded March 27th, but the Articles of the Treaty were by no means received with general satisfaction, and the Peace was not looked upon as likely to be lasting.

April. April 6th. The House of Commons unanimously passed resolutions, thanking the Officers, Non-Com-

missioned Officers, and men of the several Corps of Yeomanry, for the seasonable and eminent services they had rendered to their King and country, during the course of the War, and desiring the Colonels to communicate to their Corps the thanks of the House for their meritorious services. 1802.
April.

The Government assured Parliament, that they sincerely hoped that the same spirit which induced France to conclude the peace would also induce her to preserve it; but that it was notorious, from the changes which the late War had made in the relative situation of the Great Powers of the Continent, that more than the ancient peace establishment was requisite. The immense increase of the power of France, and the extent of her sea coast, required much more extensive preparation for defence than formerly. Accordingly, a new Act was passed, for maintaining the Militia, and the other forces, in an efficient state; and a circular was issued to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, referring to that portion of the Act relating to the Yeomanry.

The circular cannot fail to be interesting, and was as follows—

“Downing Street, 2nd July, 1802.

July.

“My Lord,

“I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship’s information, a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature, enabling His Majesty to avail himself of the offers of certain Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps to continue their services, and I have received His Majesty’s commands to direct your Lordship to signify to the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, within the county of Stafford, that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept the services of such Corps as may be pleased to continue them, pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned Act.

1802. "Your Lordship will further communicate to the
July. several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, within the county of Stafford, that directions will be given to the Secretary at War, upon the application of the Commanding Officer of any Corps whose services may be continued, to pay two pounds per annum, for each man, for his appointments and clothing; and sixty pounds per annum for each troop consisting of not less than forty rank and file, to be applied as the Commanding Officer shall judge proper to the service of the Corps, and to be in lieu of every other charge, of whatsoever description, heretofore defrayed by the Government.

"Your Lordship will be pleased to make me a report, for His Majesty's information, of the several Corps, who may express their readiness to serve upon the terms and conditions herewith communicated. It is not His Majesty's intention, at this time, to avail himself of the offers of any Infantry Corps within the county of Stafford.

"(Signed,)

"HOBART."

1803. In March, a message from His Majesty, to both
March. Houses of Parliament, was received by the country, and by all Europe, as the signal of the close approach
May. of War; and in May the English Ambassador was recalled from Paris.

The declaration of War was received in England with almost universal enthusiasm. Men felt that the experiment of Peace had been tried, and failed, and that an armed truce was nearly as expensive as an active War. The necessity was felt for a large additional force, and that it should be assembled forthwith.

A Bill was passed in Parliament to enable a levy to be raised, *en masse*, and it directed that the name of every man, above fifteen and under sixty, should be registered, distinguishing those who were engaged in the Yeomanry, or Volunteers. Each person was to state on what terms he was willing to be armed, trained, and exercised, for the defence of the kingdom in case of invasion.

1803.
May.

Within a few weeks of the declaration of War, immense preparations were making on the coast of Holland, and in all parts of France, for a descent upon the English coast. "The First Consul," it was said in the newspapers of the day, "intends to review in person the naval operations which are destined to carry his hopes of vengeance to Great Britain. It is certain an immense number of boats are building for gun boats, and transports are building for the intended invasion, and although it is not so evident Bonaparte will put himself upon the forlorn hope, he is extremely prompt in encouraging the offer of others."

In July, Bonaparte made a tour of the coast, to July. ascertain, not only the state of the military force and naval equipments, but the sentiments of the people with respect to an invasion of this country. On the façade of the gate at Amiens, leading out upon the Calais road, was inscribed, "The road to England," and on a tri-coloured flag was inscribed, "A fair wind and thirty-six hours." No doubt was felt in this country that Bonaparte would attempt a descent upon the coast. His rage against England was said to approach insanity, and no enterprise was considered too desperate for him to attempt.

At a meeting of the Lord Lieutenant, the nobility, and gentry, held at Stafford, July 15th, it was resolved

1803. to recommend to Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, to
July. augment the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The country at large responded so readily to the call made upon it at this crisis, that the following vote of
August. thanks was passed by the House of Commons, August 10th.

“That the thanks of this House be given to the several Yeomanry Cavalry and Volunteer Corps of the United Kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which, at a crisis the most momentous to their country, they have associated themselves for its defence.”

It was further ordered that a return be prepared, to be laid before the House in the next Session of Parliament, of all Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps whose services had been accepted by His Majesty, describing each Corps, in order that such return may be entered in the Journals of the House, and the patriotic example of such Voluntary exertions transmitted to posterity.

September. By September 1st, the strength of the Regiment was increased by 198 men, making a total of all ranks of 487, engaged to serve in any part of the kingdom, in case of invasion, and in the adjacent counties for the suppression of riots and tumults.

At this time, Inspecting Field Officers to the Yeomanry, and Volunteers, were appointed throughout Great Britain, to whom all applications relating to the details of the service were made; and the necessity of enforcing regular attendance, at muster and exercise, was enjoined upon the officers commanding Corps by the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Littleton raised a troop, which was added to the Regiment in September, called the Teddesley troop, and was composed of men living principally in the neighbourhood of Penkridge, and some few from

Wolverhampton. It was commanded by Captain Moreton Walhouse, of Wolverhampton; the Subalterns being Lieutenant Phineas Hussey, of Wyrley, and Cornet John Metcalfe, of Cannock. 1803.
September.

October 24th, was incorporated with the Regiment a troop, called the Pottery troop, the officers of which were Captain S. G. Simpson, of Shelton; Lieutenant Ralph Baddeley, of Stoke-upon-Trent; and Cornet Enoch Keeling, of Wolstanton. This troop had been raised in 1798, and formed the Cavalry division of the Royal Staffordshire Pottery Association, of Hanley, Shelton, and Stoke, under the command of Captain Josiah Spode. October.

The first Inspecting Field Officer appointed to the District was Lieut.-Colonel Kane, who fixed his residence at Nottingham. The first Inspection of the Regiment was made by him November 27th. The establishment of the troops was fixed at this time at 86 men, including officers; and monthly returns of each troop were furnished to the Inspecting Officer. November.

The excitement, and vigilance kept up by the prospect of invasion was still at its height, at the commencement of this year, and it was thought that a few days would decide the question of invasion, or no invasion. All accounts were said to agree in giving an air of probability to the report that the French expedition would be hazarded forthwith. 1804.

In January, Colonel Broughton, of Broughton Hall, was appointed to assist Lieut.-Colonel Kane in the inspection of the Volunteers, in the North Inland District, it having been found too extensive for one officer. Immediately upon his appointment, Colonel Broughton acquainted Colonel Monckton with the January.

1804. instructions he had received, which were to inspect
January. and muster each Troop in his District once every two months; and added that he particularly wished to see the Regiment all together.

On the 27th of the month, Colonel Monckton informed the Regiment that, it being necessary that it should be reviewed by the General, in addition to being inspected by the Field Officer of the District, he thought it better, to prevent the trouble of the troops being called together a second time for this purpose, to prolong the intended meeting to eight days, instead of
February. five; to march into quarters on Sunday, February 19th, and to be dismissed on Sunday, the 26th.

The Head Quarters were ordered, for the first five days, to be at Stafford, where the Regiment was Inspected by Colonel Broughton, on Wednesday. On Thursday, the Regiment marched to Lichfield, and was reviewed by Lieut.-General Gardiner, commanding the District, on Saturday.

The following are a portion of the orders issued previously to the Regiment assembling.

“It is strongly recommended to the officers to be mounted on steady horses, particularly the Cornets, who are to carry the Standards.”

“It will be required of the Yeomen to attend stable duty, particularly of an evening, when the trumpet will sound for that purpose at seven o'clock. The officers will, of course, visit their several troops at that hour, and see that the horses have been properly cleaned and fed. To render this duty more distinct and easy, the Captains are requested to divide their troops into squads, each under a Non-Commissioned Officer, and every Subaltern to have the inspection of one or more squads, as may be most convenient in the quarters of the troop to which he belongs.”

“Whilst the Regiment is in quarters, the officers 1804. and men are expected to appear at all times in regimentals; nor can any deviation from the established uniform be permitted. After evening parade, blue pantaloons and Hussar boots may be worn.”

The rate of pay was 2s. a day, with 1s. 4d. forage allowance; and each man was regularly equipped with canteen, havresack, &c.

1804. In Line the Regiment was formed thus—

Colonel Monckton.	K.S. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Heathcote.	Capt. Keen.	+ Stafford. Newcastle. Weston. Tedesley. Leek. Pottery. Walsall. Lichfield.
		Cornet Lycett.	
		Sergeant.	
		Quar.-Mas. Lathbury.	
		*Cornet Fenton.	
		Sergeant.	
		Quar.-Mas. Steadman.	
		Sergeant.	
		Lieut. Spode.	
		Lieut. Crockett.	
	S. Capt. Lord Bradford.	Cornet Crockett.	
		Quar.-Mas. Careless.	
		Sergeant.	
		*Cornet Metcalfe.	
		Sergeant.	
		Quar.-Mas. Hodson.	
		Lieut. Hussey.	
		Capt. Walhouse.	
		Lieut. Badnal.	
		Cornet Fynney.	
	S. Captain Dobson.	Quar.-Mas. Rider.	
		Sergeant.	
		*Cornet Keeling.	
		Sergeant.	
		Quar.-Mas. Hickman.	
		Lieut. Baddeley.	
		Capt. Simpson.	
		Capt. Terry.	
		Lieut. Wadhams.	
		Quar.-Mas. Smith.	
	S. Major Sir N. B. Gresley.	Sergeant.	
		*Cornet Case.	
		Sergeant.	
		Quar.-Mas. Holland.	
		Cornet Terry.	
		Lieut. Grove.	

Commanding Officer.

After the inspection the following order was issued. 1804.

“Head Quarters, Stafford, 22nd February, 1804.

“Colonel Broughton, Inspecting Field Officer, desires Colonel Monckton to inform the officers and yeomen of the Regiment, that he is highly gratified with their soldier-like appearance and state of discipline. Their conduct in the field has his entire approbation, and claims his most favourable report. He returns his best thanks to the Corps for the ready manner in which they assembled together, as a Regiment, for his inspection. He also remarked, that although there were nearly five hundred men quartered in the town, the utmost order and regularity had been observed.”

Lieut.-General Gardiner reported equally favourably of the Regiment, after he had reviewed it at Lichfield.

For the convenience of inspection, it was arranged by Colonel Broughton that the troops should meet the Inspecting Field Officer at the undermentioned places.

Stafford	}	at Teddesley.
Weston		
Teddesley		
Newcastle	}	at Trentham.
Pottery		
Leek - -		at Leek.
Lichfield	}	at Lichfield.
Walsall		

In the month of March, it having been found that March.
the instruction and discipline of Corps of Yeomanry, in the maritime counties which had been placed on permanent duty, by his Majesty's order, (under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed two years before,) on the existing appearance of invasion, had been essentially promoted by that measure; it was decided that the remaining Corps should be invited to

1804. assemble on permanent duty, with pay, for a period not
March. exceeding a month, or less than ten days, during which time they would be subjected to military discipline.

About this time a number of Carbines were issued to the Regiment, to the number of twelve per troop, which were carried by men on the flanks of squadrons, who acted as skirmishers.

During the summer, the Yeomanry and Volunteer Forces throughout England were formed into Brigades, under the superintendence of General Officers, aided by Inspecting Field Officers. The whole of the Yeomanry in the North Inland District comprised one brigade, under Brigadier General Erskine, who took up his quarters at Beau Desert. Various orders were issued to the brigades for their guidance, in the event of their suddenly being ordered to march; but the final instructions were, that in case of invasion, the different Corps were to assemble at their respective Head Quarters, upon *positive* and *certain* intelligence of the enemy having made an attempt to land; without waiting for orders to do so; there to remain, assisting the Police of the county, until orders were received from the Brigadier for the assembling of the brigade. Stafford was ordered to be the Head Quarters of the Regiment, until special orders to the contrary were given.

September. The Regiment assembled at Stafford, under Colonel Monckton, for four days' exercise, September 26th, and on the 28th was inspected by Brigadier-General Erskine, who expressed himself as highly gratified, and reported the Regiment as fit for any service.

With exception of the time of harvest, it is on record that each troop in the Regiment continued to be exercised weekly, during this year; and Colonel Monckton informed the Brigadier that, in less than twelve hours

after the first report of an invasion, he had no doubt ^{1804.}
that he would be able to report the whole Regiment
complete, at the Head Quarters, at Stafford.

Early in the year, Captain William Keen was gazetted ^{1805.}
as Major, vice Sir John Heathcote, and Lord Bradford
left the Regiment on his appointment to the Colonelcy
of the Shropshire Militia.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Colonel
the Hon. E. Monckton, for permanent duty, June 19th. ^{June.}

On the following day it was inspected by Brigadier-
General Erskine, and the Regiment was reviewed by
Lieutenant-General Pigot, Commanding the District,
on the 25th.

On the 22nd, the Bilston troop, under Captain
Bickley, was returned for the first time with the
Regiment. The troop, up to this time, had formed the
Cavalry Division of the Bilston Association; originated
at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bilston, held April
30th, 1798. Copies of the proceedings of the meeting
have been preserved, and a complete insight is obtained
from them of these associations. The objects of the
Association are set forth; the uniform is detailed; the
days for drill, which for the Cavalry was every Monday;
rules for the maintenance of discipline, neglect of which
was punishable by fine; and lastly, the name of every
enrolled member of the Association; and a list of
subscribers to the funds. The first officers of the
Troop of Cavalry were Captain Thomas Loxdale, of
Bradley Lodge; Lieutenant William Smith Bickley, of
Bilston; and Cornet Edward Best, of Bilston.

In August, Bonaparte, on his return from Italy, gave ^{August.}
a new impulse to the preparations for the invasion of
England, and spoke of it publicly, as an attempt fully

1805.
August.

resolved upon, and not to be prevented by any occurrences whatever. He repaired again to the coast, and dated several striking and important decrees from the Imperial Camp of Boulogne. The army of England, as it was called, more numerous than ever, still lay at Boulogne; the flotillas had been increased, and a junction was making between the French fleets and the fleets of Spain.

Towards the end of the month, the destination of this force was changed, and it was publicly announced that the army of England was to become the army of Germany. Forthwith, the 150,000 men collected at Boulogne and all along that coast, struck their tents, and, forming into five separate corps, marched away for the Rhine.

The fears of an invasion were now considerably lessened; and still more by Nelson's victory of Trafalgar; what remained of the French and Spanish fleets being subsequently annihilated, England was rescued from all immediate fear of invasion.

The Inspecting Officer for this year was Lieut.-Colonel Madden, who was appointed in succession to Colonel Broughton, promoted to serve as Brigadier-General on the Staff of Great Britain. After the Bilston troop was attached to the Regiment, the Walsall troop assembled with it, for the Quarterly inspection, on Aston Heath; and the Lichfield troop was inspected alone, generally on Longdon Green. The Leek troop changed its place of assembly to Wetley Rocks.

October.

In October, the Pottery troop was broken up, and taken off the strength of the Regiment; from what cause is not stated, but apparently from inability to obtain officers.

Brigadier-General Erskine inspected the Regiment, by detachments, in December.

In January, the Newcastle troop was broken up, and taken off the strength of the Regiment. Probably, the chances of invasion having become so remote, to repel which was a main object in the raising of the troop, led to the retirement of many of the men of the Newcastle and Pottery troops. Some, however, transferred their services to the Stone and Eccleshall troop of Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Captain Steedman. 1806.
January.

With the exception of the reduction of the Newcastle troop; during the whole of the year nothing of any interest is recorded concerning the Regiment. The duties it performed were confined to the Quarterly inspections, made by Lieut.-Colonel Madden, and being reviewed at Stafford, in August, by Lieutenant-General Pigot, Commanding the District.

The strength of the Regiment was, in this year, 395.

All fears of an invasion having now passed away, the Volunteer force of the country began to lessen in numbers, and Government, wishing to prevent the gradual decline of the Yeomanry and Volunteers, formed some new regulations affecting pay, which it was hoped would furnish strong inducements to the officers commanding those corps to maintain them in a state of efficiency and good order. 1807.

The inspections were made in this year by Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood, I. F. O.

At this time the uniform of the Regiment underwent an entire change. The colour was altered from red to blue, with white facings, silver lace, and silver-plated buttons. Leather breeches, and boots, were still worn, and provided at the expense of the yeomen. A new pattern helmet was adopted, and cloaks were issued to 1808.

1808 the whole Regiment. The trumpeters wore white jackets. The same amount of saddlery was also provided as at present, bridle, breast-plate, crupper, and pad.

The Regiment was not assembled upon permanent duty during this year. The Quarterly inspections were made by Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood, I. F. O.

1809. The first Quarterly inspection was made, at the usual
April. places of meeting, in April.

June. In June, the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keen, was ordered to assemble at Derby, for thirteen days' permanent duty. The troops arrived there on the 11th, having each made a two days' march from their own head quarters. The troops halted after the first day's march, as follows: the Lichfield at Burton; the Stafford, Teddesley, and Weston, at Uttoxeter; the Bilston and Walsall at Lichfield, and the Leek at Ashbourne. The Regiment was exercised each day at Osmaston, and the sum of £21 appears in an account, as having been paid for the use of the ground. The Regiment was inspected on the 20th, by Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood. A band was raised in this year, at the expense of the officers, and marched to Derby with the Regiment. The efficiency of the Regiment in the field, and the soldier-like behaviour and conduct of the men in quarters were highly spoken of, on this occasion.

The autumn inspection of the troops was made by Lieut.-Colonel Corbet, I. F. O.

1810. The first inspection was made in April, and the second in May, by Lieut.-Colonel Corbet.

A very turbulent spirit prevailed at this time through-

out the country generally, and there had been rioting 1810.
in London, Birmingham, and Dudley.

A disturbance occurred at Wolverhampton, which appears now to have been hardly an occasion on which to call out three troops of Cavalry, but no doubt the authorities were fully justified in what they did, considering the combustible material of the mob in those days. May 30th, being market-day at Wolverhampton, May.
some indications of a riot were manifested, commenced by women and children throwing the butchers' meat into the streets, overturning and demolishing the stalls, until at length a great concourse of people was collected together. It was, evidently, the aim of those who promoted the disturbance, to draw the Regiment of Local Militia, assembled at Wolverhampton, to their side; but in this attempt they were, through the prompt and decided conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Wrottesley and his officers, completely unsuccessful; and the Regiment, with the exception of one or two misguided men, showed the utmost steadiness. Owing to their exertions, and those of the Rev. J. Clare, the Magistrate, who repaired to Wolverhampton on the first appearance of the riot, aided by the Bilston troop, under the command of Captain Bickley, which was instantly called out, the tumult completely subsided the same evening. On the next day, May 31st, the Teddesley and Weston troops arrived, and the disposition to riot was not renewed. The ringleaders were secured, and committed to gaol.

October 16th. Lieut.-Colonel Corbet inspected the October.
Stafford, Teddesley, and Weston troops, who assembled for that purpose, accompanied by the band, at Stafford. Two days later, the Colonel inspected the Walsall and Bilston troops, and afterwards addressed a letter to

1810. Colonel Monckton, which is worth preserving, not only
October. for the instruction it conveys, but as giving a curious
picture of the troops.

“Pitsford, Northampton, October 20th, 1810.

“Dear Sir,

“Having just finished the last inspection of your Regiment for this year, I am induced to trouble you with some observations, which I consider would prove of advantage, sincerely trusting you will be pleased to admit my apology for taking such a liberty, as being from my sincere wishes to be of every assistance in my power to your highly respectable Regiment. The first observation I am induced to mention is, that in my humble opinion, when you find it not convenient to assemble your Regiment together for inspection, a Field Officer occasionally going round to overlook the different troops, either at the time fixed for their inspections, or previous, as they might think proper, would be the means of preventing a great deal of relaxation, as to the yeoman’s attendance; and the eye of a Field Officer over them, would likewise be the means of every yeoman appearing uniformly correct with his appointments in the field, particularly at the time fixed for their inspections; and whenever it could be so arranged, with any degree of convenience, it is recommendable they should continue to assemble at least one hour before the time fixed on for their inspection to take place; instead of which, I am sorry to observe, that the Bilston and the Walsall troops did not assemble till full half-an-hour after the time fixed on for me to have the honour of inspecting them, on the 18th; and what few of the Bilston troop attended, came on the ground scampering away, as if they were coming to meet a pack of fox-hounds than a military parade: in short, I could

not refrain, before Captain Clarke's Handsworth Volunteer Cavalry, expressing my disapprobation of their conduct, as well as the particularly small attendance of the Bilston troop. There is another observation I take the liberty to make, which is, that the Pay Sergeants should be made accountable that their troops come perfect to their troop parades, as to their appointments, instead of which, from their not having a Field Officer's eye over them, to occasionally overlook them, many of them, I fear, give themselves no trouble whatever. The Bilston Pay Sergeant, in particular, your Adjutant, Captain Mayne, will inform you I had cause to find much fault with, from having given to a recruit a pistol quite useless from neglect, and his own not better. The cause of my taking the liberty to make such observations is, that if the men are suffered to relax, it will every year increase, which I should be not a little concerned to find the case. The Yeomanry Regiments, both in Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, are so concentrated that they never exercise without having their whole Regiment assembled; and I should now much recommend your regiment meeting whenever opportunity will admit, as being the only certain means of keeping your Regiment perfect in their discipline, and preventing relaxation. The Northampton Yeomanry Regiment, which consists of 770, besides supernumeraries, Lord Spencer, their Colonel, frequently adopts the plan of going round to overlook his Regiment the years they do not assemble, which no doubt he finds necessary.

"I have the honour to be,

"&c., &c., &c.,

"ANDREW CORBET."

In consequence of the above letter, certain orders

1810. were issued by Colonel Monckton, but the orderly book has not been preserved. The Adjutant, Captain Mayne, made excuses for the unpunctuality of the men, and general slackness, by saying that they had become "tired to death" by the frequency of the inspections.
1811.
April. The first inspection was made by Lieut.-Colonel Corbet, in April.
- June. June 3rd. The Regiment, with the exception of the Leek troop, assembled at Lichfield, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keen.
- On the following day, a Brigade, composed of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, the Staffordshire Yeomanry, and the Southern Regiment of Local Militia, paraded on Whittington Heath, in honour of the King's birthday, under the command of Lieutenant-General Dyott, commanding the District. The General afterwards published an order, in which he expressed himself as highly gratified by the appearance of the troops.
- The 7th Dragoon Guards were at this time encamped upon Hill Common, in a Brigade with the Sussex and Edinburgh Militia, and a Battery of Artillery.
- September. September 1st and 2nd. The Teddesley and Bilston troops were called out, in aid of the Civil power, at Wolverhampton, but no particulars of the duty have been preserved.
- The autumn inspection was made by Colonel Walker, I. F. O.
1812. The Regiment was inspected four times, by Colonel Walker, but does not appear to have performed any other duty.

Two inspections only appear to have been made this 1813.
year; one in April, by Colonel Walker, and one in
October, by Colonel Balcombe, I. F. O.

Late in the year, Government proposed measures which, it was thought, would give increased efficiency to "that valuable part of the defensive force, the Yeomanry." Every encouragement was to be given for the formation of separate Troops, and small Corps, in the different counties, into Regiments; and it was also proposed that each Regiment should perform an annual exercise, of twelve days, as permanent duty, at one and the same period; and be subject, during that time, to one Inspection.

Objections had hitherto been made by regiments to assembling on permanent duty, in consequence of the inadequacy of the allowances granted, for some years past, to meet the expenses necessarily incurred during such service. To meet such expenses, any Corps assembling, in future, was to receive the same pay and allowances as were granted to the Regular cavalry.

The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Talbot, when communicating the above proposals to Colonel Monckton, expressed a hope that they would meet with his approbation. In reply, the Colonel assured his Lordship that the Staffordshire Yeomanry were only actuated by patriotic views, and he would venture to say that his Regiment would accede to the proposals of Government, to perform its exercise at one and the same time, to be satisfied with whatever allowances might be made to it, and receive any additional troops that might be ordered to join them.

The Independent troops of Volunteer Cavalry that it was proposed to incorporate with the Regiment, were

1813. the Stone and Eccleshall, the Uttoxeter, and the Tamworth, and all three agreed to join the Staffordshire Yeomanry.

The Stone and Eccleshall troop was raised July, 1798, by Captain George Steedman, who retained the command the whole time that it was in existence.

The Tamworth troop was raised July, 1798, and was commanded by Captain Thomas Bradley Paget, from its formation up to the time of its being incorporated with the Regiment.

The Uttoxeter troop was raised, August 1803, its first Captain being the Hon. Charles Bagot.

In consequence of a circular, issued by Government at this time, most of the Volunteer Infantry throughout the country were assembled, by their respective Commanding Officers, and disbanded. The Inspecting Field Officers were done away with at the same time, and the Quarterly Inspections of the Regiment thus came to an end.

1814. The great Continental War was brought to a close in the spring of this year. Immediately upon Peace being proclaimed, Captain Steedman wrote to the Lord Lieutenant, and requested permission for the officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the Stone and Eccleshall troop to resign; they having originally engaged to serve during the continuance of the War. Permission was granted, and the troop was accordingly disbanded.

The greater part of the Uttoxeter troop, being upon the same footing as the Stone, considered themselves relieved from their engagement, and also resigned. Twenty men, with Cornet Wood, continued their service, and were attached to the Lichfield troop.

The whole of the Tamworth troop, consisting of forty-five men, joined the Regiment; the official date of its incorporation with the Regiment being March 8th. 1814. March.

The officers of the troop were, Captain Paget, Lieutenant Flavell, Cornet J. Grundy.

Shortly afterwards, Captain Paget obtained permission to resign, in favour of Lieutenant Edmund Peel, who had hitherto served in the Lichfield troop.

In August, both Houses of Parliament passed unanimous votes of thanks to the officers of the army, for their respective service during the late War; and expressed resolutions highly approving, and acknowledging the services of the non-commissioned officers and men employed in the army during the course of the late War; and requested that the same should be communicated to them by the Commanders of the several Corps, who were respectively desired to thank those under their command for their exemplary and gallant behaviour. August.

With a view to carry out the wishes of both Houses of Parliament, Colonel Monckton addressed a circular to the Captains of troops, directing them to read the votes of thanks to their troops the first opportunity.

By a return, dated December 1st, the strength of the Regiment, exclusive of officers, was 428. December.

The first public duty performed by any portion of the Regiment, in this year, was upon the occasion of the Marquis of Anglesey making a public entry into Lichfield, on his return from the campaign in Belgium, in which he commanded the cavalry of the Allied Forces, and lost a leg at Waterloo, June 18th. 1815.

The Marquis arrived at Lichfield, August 6th. He was met at the entrance of the City by the Mayor and August.

1815. Civic authorities, who offered an address. The horses
August, were taken from the Marquis' carriage, and twenty men having attached themselves to it, he was drawn in procession to the Guild Hall, where he was presented with a handsome sword. The Lichfield troop took part in the procession, and the city was much indebted to them for their attendance, and keeping order, on this memorable day.

November. In November, His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, paid a visit to the Marquis of Anglesey, at Beau Desert, and gave opportunity to the Regiment, for the first time since it was raised, of performing personal service to any of the Royal Family.

The Regiment, under Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, assembled at Lichfield, for the purpose of attending upon H. R. H. the Prince Regent, at an early hour, November 6th. Very short notice was given for the troops to march, and many men, living at a distance of thirty miles from Lichfield, only received their orders at a late hour the preceding evening. About three o'clock, the Regiment was formed on the London Road, near the entrance of the city, and awaited the arrival of His Royal Highness. The city was excessively crowded, and large numbers of persons continued to arrive till dusk. As the darkness increased, a great many torches were prepared. At six o'clock, a signal was made that the Prince was approaching, when the whole length of St. John Street, to Bird Street, was choked with people. The scene presented by the rapid advance of the Royal carriage, attended by the Yeomanry, amidst the crowds and the blazing of a hundred torches, was most animated.

His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by the

Duke of Clarence, and Sir Edward Nagle, drove rapidly through the crowd, till he arrived at the George Inn, where some altercation took place on the subject of the conveyance. The Marquis of Anglesey had forwarded six horses to the George, for the purpose of conveying the Prince to Beau Desert; but His Royal Highness, having travelled from London with post horses, and the postillions having received their orders to go to Beau Desert, it was not without resistance that they were forced to give up their charge. The Marquis' horses having been put to the carriage, the Prince, and the Duke of Clarence, bowed to the cheering populace, and drove away, escorted by a detachment of the Yeomanry, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keen, with Major Littleton. Going down the hill, some little distance out of Lichfield, the horses in the royal carriage became restive; and, owing to the darkness of the night, and the carriage lamps not having been lighted, the carriage was run into the ditch, at the turn of Featherbed Lane. It was, however, soon righted, without further accident.

1815.
November.

On the following morning, the Marquis of Anglesey, by command of the Prince Regent, addressed a letter to Lieut.-Colonel Keen, expressing His Royal Highness' sense of the attention paid by the Regiment, and regret at not having arrived in time to see the Corps.

November 14th. The Stafford, Teddesley, and Weston troops were ordered on duty, to Wolverhampton; disturbances being apprehended, in consequence of the lowering of wages, and the discharge of a vast number of hands from the collieries and ironworks in the neighbourhood. About three o'clock on that day, the above troops were assembled, and marched to Bilston, near which a great number of men were collected. No very

1815. serious collision occurred between the cavalry and the
November. mob, although some horses were hurt, and showers of brickbats assailed small parties of the former.

Altogether, the situation of the Cavalry was a very awkward one; as, whenever a movement was made to disperse the rioters, the latter retreated among the coal-pits, and other dangerous points of ground. Several of the ringleaders, who were most forward in encouraging the mob to pelt and insult the troops, were taken up; all of whom, excepting two of the worst, who were committed to Stafford gaol, were afterwards set at liberty. The state of affairs was considered so serious, that on the 15th the remaining troops of the Regiment were called out, and directed to march to the various towns in the mining district. The Leek troop proceeded, by way of Stafford, to Lichfield, with orders to march to Walsall. The 9th Light Dragoons, and some Infantry, were also sent for. Peace being restored by the 18th, the Regiment was dismissed to troop quarters.

Previously to this, the Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant, expressed to the Regiment his perfect satisfaction at the readiness with which it had turned out; and intimated that he had reported to the Secretary of State, in the most favourable terms, the prompt alacrity displayed by the whole Regiment on this occasion.

Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., one of the Magistrates who directed the Yeomanry to assemble, in his orders for their dismissal, stated that he could not suffer them to depart, without instructing the Colonel to return to the Regiment his sincere thanks for their services to the neighbourhood, by the zeal and alacrity with which they assembled, and the patience and forbearance manifested during the unpleasant service which they so successfully performed.

A new military district was formed in February, and included the counties of Nottingham, Northampton, Warwick, and Stafford. The command was given to Major-General Sir H. Fane, K.C.B., who fixed his Head Quarters at Lichfield. Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe was appointed Brigade Major. 1816.
February.

Permission was obtained, in March, for an augmentation of the Regiment, and the establishment was fixed at eight troops, of sixty men each. March.

Application was made in this year, by Colonel Monckton, for the whole Regiment to be supplied with carbines; and, accordingly, a weapon which had been in use in Heavy Dragoon regiments, fitted with a bayonet, was served out.

These carbines, not being considered at all suited to the requirements of Yeomanry, were, after some correspondence on the subject, returned into store, and replaced by one of a lighter description, of a pattern then used by Light Dragoons, but only to the number of twelve per troop.

The clothing and equipment of the regiment was now entirely re-organized, and made as perfect as possible. Sheepskins, valises, and new saddlery were issued, and the uniform entirely renewed. Much the same style was maintained. A blue dress jacket, with white facings, and but little lace. The chief alteration in the uniform consisted in the substitution of what were then called "Wellington trowsers," of grey cloth, for the leathern breeches and boots formerly worn. The old helmets, with high bearskin crest and feather, were still retained.

In this year the state of the country was quiet, with the exception of a disturbance at Walsall, October 29th. Captain Terry was called upon by the magistrates to October.

1816. assist, with his troop, in quelling the riot; but, owing to
October. the men being at that time without any uniform, he was unable to proceed to the assistance of the Civil power; and a detachment of Regular troops, and Captain Clarke's troop of Handsworth Volunteer Cavalry, were found sufficient for the occasion.

1817. January 27th. On the occasion of some meetings,
January. at Newcastle, it was thought right to assemble a military force, in the event of any riotous proceeding; and, accordingly, was assembled a squadron of the 15th Hussars; two companies of the 95th Regiment; and the Stafford, Teddesley, Weston, and Leek troops, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Keen. Everything, however, seems to have passed off quietly, and no notice even of the meetings is to be found in the newspapers.

March. March 11th. The inhabitants of Leek were thrown into a temporary agitation, by the arrival, in two divisions, of upwards of 400 men (without any previous notice whatever), known by the name of "Blanketeers." These blanketeers were distressed operatives, from Manchester, so called from their meeting together, each wearing a blanket, in lieu of a coat. Their intention was, in coming to Leek, to march to London; determined to have an interview with Lord Sidmouth, the Prime Minister, and lay their wrongs before him. Immediately on their arrival in Leek, a neighbouring magistrate, the Rev. Edward Powys, was sent for, with a view to his giving sanction to measures, proposed by the inhabitants, for arresting the further progress of these itinerant petitioners; who, peaceably, and without being suffered to halt in the town, proceeded towards Ashbourne; with the exception of two or three, who,

appearing to be ringleaders, were seized and detained by the constables. Between two or three hours elapsed before Mr. Powys could arrive in Leek, but no sooner had he done so, than he, in company with the High Constable, the Constable of the Hundred, and Churchwarden of Leek, several of the respectable inhabitants of that town, and the Leek troop, under Lieut. Coup-land, set off in pursuit of the much to be pitied blanketeers, on the road to Ashbourne, and were fortunate enough to come up with them before they reached the Hanging Bridge, which crosses the river Dove about a mile short of Ashbourne, where a stand was made. With the timely assistance of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. Webster, and Dr. Greaves, three magistrates residing in and near Ashbourne, aided also by a party of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, and some gentlemen in that neighbourhood, and the measures then and there agreed upon of guarding all the bridges in the vicinity, not fifty of the whole number who left Leek ever reached Ashbourne. The next day, Mr. Powys was engaged in swearing in special constables, and, to the credit of the town, upwards of 400 of the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance, and were sworn in for six months. The bridges, and also the other passes in the neighbourhood of the town, were guarded. A great number of the misguided persons, who were returning towards Leek, were driven back again; and others, who were loitering about the town, were apprehended, and detained until the following morning, when, with the party which had been escorted from near Ashbourne, thirty-three in number, they were forwarded, under guard, to Macclesfield, on the way to their respective homes.

1817.
March.

The Leek troop was detained on duty from the 11th to the 14th March.

1817. March. March 25th. A troop was added to the Regiment, called the Newcastle and Pottery troop.

Mr. William Kinnersly, banker, of Newcastle, and M.P. for the Borough, a gentleman of considerable influence in the neighbourhood, resolved to raise the troop, or rather to revive the old one, which had been disbanded in 1805. He called a meeting at his own house, and the full complement of men to form the troop were without difficulty enrolled. Mr. Kinnersly was himself appointed Captain, and Mr. Hugh H. Williamson the Lieutenant. So many gentlemen were considered eligible to be recommended for the Cornetcy, that it was decided to select one by lot, Mr. Henry S. Belcombe being chosen.

March 31st. The Leek troop, under Captain Cruso, was again called out in aid of the Civil power, and was on duty for one day.

New instructions were now issued with regard to permanent duty. Permission was given to Yeomanry Regiments, consisting of not less than three troops, to assemble for a period not exceeding six days, exclusive of the days of marching to and from the place of assembly. The pay and allowances of the officers assembled on this duty was fixed at the same ratio as that of the officers in the Regular cavalry, and to non-commissioned officers and privates the sum of five shillings a day was allowed, in lieu of every charge whatsoever. The Commanding Officers were also desired to cause the Articles of War to be read to their Corps, so soon after its first assembling as was practicable, and to repeat the same in the manner practised in the Regular forces and the Militia.

June. June 9th. Captain Bickley received orders from the magistrates to call out the Bilston troop, in consequence

of Major-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., Commanding the District, having directed that all the Regular troops in Wolverhampton should be held in readiness to march to Birmingham, at a moment's notice. The troop accordingly assembled, the head quarters being established at the King's Arms, in Bilston, and remained on duty till the 16th. The neighbourhood was perfectly quiet during the time. 1817.
June.

The Regiment was not in this year assembled on permanent duty, but Lieut.-Colonel Keen inspected the various troops in the course of the summer.

September 8th. The officers of the Regiment entertained, at a dinner, in the Shire Hall, at Stafford, the Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant of the county, previous to his departure for Ireland, to assume the Viceroyalty of that kingdom. Among the other guests were Earl Gower, and Major-General Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., Commanding the District, &c., &c. September.

The Regiment assembled at Stafford, under Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, for permanent duty, September 27th, and was inspected October 3rd, by Major Irvine, 6th Dragoon Guards. 1818.

The deep and general distress existing at this time, among all classes connected with agriculture and manufactures of the country, naturally produced discontent and dissatisfaction: people were desirous of working, but could not find employment; and in the midst of their distress their spirits were depressed, their temper was galled, by having to pay so large a portion of their trifling earnings in the shape of taxes, whilst they saw those taxes distributed amongst what they considered a useless set of people. Even those who did not think 1819.

1819. that the measures of Government had produced their misery, were convinced that Government could relieve it; and, as they did not, their loyalty was shaken.

In this state of the public mind, a number of cheap publications were put forth, which increased its disaffection towards Government: at first, the only doctrine set forth, either in those publications or at the meetings which were called in various parts of the country, was a reform of Parliament. It was no difficult matter to persuade the people that they were ill governed; that all their misery proceeded from bad government; and that if they were governed according to their own will, they would be governed better, and be no longer subject to the privations under which they suffered. But they could not govern themselves till there was a radical reform in Parliament: by a radical reform, was meant such a reform as would give to all, or nearly all, a right to vote for Members of Parliament, and to exercise this right annually. All other reforms of Parliament were regarded as a mockery. It was a natural and easy inference, from the belief that the great mass of the people had been deprived of their political rights, and of their just property and that restoration of these would remove all their misery, to be convinced that, if this restoration were not granted, it ought to be taken by force; or, at least, that Government ought to be intimidated by the formidable appearance and preparation of the people. Hence arose the numerous meetings that took place in most of the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland. One of the first meetings was held at Manchester, about the middle of January. Mr. Hunt (commonly known as Orator Hunt) presided, and the character of the meeting, as well as of the man, may be judged from the inscriptions on the flags, which

were borne before the multitude, as well as from the expressions used by Mr. Hunt: among the former were "Rights of Man," "Universal Suffrage," "Hunt and Liberty;" and Mr. Hunt plainly told the meeting, that they ought no longer to petition the House of Commons, after they had kicked their prayers and petitions out of doors; and he asked them if they would come forward, as men and Englishmen, and claim their rights. For some months afterwards no meetings of consequence were held; but in time there were numerous meetings, especially at Leeds, and Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood of Manchester; violent speeches were made at all these; taxation, places, pensions, the usurpations and oppressions of the rich over the poor, were the evils complained of; annual Parliaments, and universal suffrage, the remedies.

In the month of July, a public meeting was held at Birmingham, at which Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart., was elected to sit in Parliament, as the "legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham." Government was roused at this daring proceeding: Sir Charles Wolseley, who had agreed to claim his seat in the House of Commons, was arrested, for seditious words spoken at a public meeting, at Stockport. Circular letters were sent to the Lords Lieutenant of the disturbed counties, directing them to take every necessary measure to preserve the public tranquillity. The radical reformers, however, were not intimidated; they seem to have been convinced that they were numerous and powerful enough to contend with Government; and under this persuasion they resolved to pursue their violent and unlawful measures.

August 16th. A meeting took place, at Manchester, for the ostensible purpose of Parliamentary Reform.

1819. The meeting was dispersed by a military force, consist-
August. ing of detachments of the 15th Hussars, and the Manchester Yeomanry, and in so doing seven persons were killed, and fifty or sixty wounded; Hunt and several others being arrested.

The intelligence of the melancholy result of the meeting at Manchester, instead of intimidating the reformers, roused them to greater activity and violence. Meetings were held at Leeds, Birmingham, and other places, at most of which black flags, with the word "Vengeance," were carried.

That such large meetings, composed of people goaded by misery, and inflamed by seditious harangues, were dangerous, was very evident, and Government was resolved to act with vigour. The assembling of Parliament was hastened, partly on account of the Manchester meeting, and Bills immediately brought forward for regulating meetings for the discussion of grievances, to prohibit military training except under authority, and for the seizing of arms in the disaffected districts.

In November, there were rumours of a general rising, and it was stated, in the House of Lords, that in Northumberland and Durham it was boasted that a force of 100,000 men could be mustered. In this state of affairs, a general meeting of Lientenancy and Magistracy of Staffordshire, was held at Stafford, in the Shire
November. Hall, November 8th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of increasing the armed force of the county, for the preservation of peace. The meeting was attended by the High Sheriff, Jesse Watts Russell, Esq., nine noblemen, and forty of the magistrates.

On the motion of the Marquis of Anglesey, the Marquis of Stafford, Custos Rotulorum, was requested

to take the chair. The first proceeding connected with the business of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Sir Charles Wolseley, addressed to the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Dartmouth. In this letter, which was very long, Sir Charles asked for what purpose the military force, already so enormous, was proposed to be augmented. The Yeomanry corps, already regularly drilled, disciplined, and organized, was sufficient for the preservation of peace, and the enforcement of the laws, and he asked, in the name of common sense, where was the peace disturbed in Staffordshire? Referring to the Manchester business, he said, "the voice of all good men" had decidedly condemned the magistrates, and the ministers, and he could not approve of expressions of loyalty connected with the approbation of illegal acts. As he could not hope to make any impression by personal appeal, he thought it proper to abstain from being present at the meeting.

1819.
November.

After the letter had been read, the Marquis of Stafford observed, that as it appeared to him necessary, in these feverish times, to augment the military force of the county, with a view to the preservation of peace, he had felt it his duty, in conjunction with Lord Dartmouth, to publish the advertisement that had convened the meeting. Lord Dartmouth stated the number of the Yeomanry Cavalry originally raised at 500, and that there were at present wanting about 100 to complete that number.

Colonel the Hon. Edward Monckton followed the noble Lord, with a minute statement of the precise number of each of the Yeomanry corps, with the amount of funds in hand towards defraying the expense of their existence. The Hon. gentleman, as Colonel of the Yeomanry, requested gentlemen to urge their

1819. tenantry to join the Corps, in order to complete their
November. number, but by no means to command that junction.

Mr. Chetwynd then proposed several resolutions, which, after being seconded by Colonel Sneyd, were submitted for consideration.

Lord Anson argued against the statement that the times were such as to call for additional force. For himself, he felt no alarm for the safety of the Constitution, or the preservation of the peace of the county, unless from those who were professedly the advocates of both.

The proposition for completing the Yeomanry corps up to their original amount was carried, and it was further agreed that these Corps should be further augmented, according to the discretion of Colonel the Hon. Edward Monckton, as he might be able to make some augmentation from the funds subscribed.

A proposition was made to raise a Corps of Volunteer Infantry.

This proposition was opposed by Lord Anson.

The Marquis of Anglesey thought that Volunteer Infantry might be rendered effective in certain cases.

Mr. Chetwynd concurred with Lord Anson in objecting to the establishment of an Infantry corps, and observed that, as a magistrate, he should be very unwilling to employ Infantry in preference to Cavalry, in the suppression of a riot, the latter being much better calculated for the purpose, without using any dangerous weapon.

The Rev. Mr. Haden remarked that the corps of Volunteer Infantry would be very useful at Wolverhampton.

The Rev. Mr. Clare, Chaplain to the Yeomanry, bore testimony to the loyalty of the people of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Twemlow, and Mr. Rickets, made some observations on the state of the people in the Potteries. 1819.
November.

The proposition for raising an Infantry corps was, after a long and desultory conversation, unanimously rejected, and the following resolutions were adopted.

“That in the opinion of this meeting it is, in the present state of the country, highly expedient that the utmost exertions should be used to render effectual aid to the Civil power, in case of disturbance of the peace.

“That an augmentation of the Yeomanry Cavalry of the county be recommended to the Colonel of that Regiment; and that the respectable householders and farmers in the several towns, and parishes, be invited to enrol themselves therein, and to offer their services to the officers commanding troops in their respective neighbourhoods.

“That the gentlemen of property and influence in the county be likewise requested to use their utmost exertions in forwarding the object of the above resolution.

“That, inasmuch as the original fund for raising the Yeomanry has long since been exhausted, in order to keep up the establishment, and to effect the proposed augmentation of the Regiment, a subscription be entered into, and for that purpose books be opened with the bankers in the different towns, who are requested to receive, and remit the money subscribed to Messrs. Stevenson, Webb, Salt, and Webb, in Stafford, to be at the disposal of the Colonel of the Regiment.

“That it be earnestly recommended to the inhabitants of the different towns in the county to enrol themselves, for the purpose of forming armed associations, for the preservation of the public peace.

“That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Custos Rotulorum and Vice-Lieutenant, for calling the

1819. same, and to the Marquis of Stafford, for his conduct in
November. the chair.

“That the above resolutions be advertised in the public Papers, and copies thereof printed and distributed throughout the county.”

Upwards of £5000 was subscribed before the meeting broke up, and this sum was further increased to nearly £8000 in a fortnight afterwards.

The day after the meeting at Stafford, Colonel Monckton applied to Government, through the Vice-Lieutenant, Lord Dartmouth, to have the Regiment augmented to Ten troops, of 80 men each, including non-commissioned officers, and no time was lost in the requisite permission being given.

At the same time, the services of a Corps of Volunteer Infantry were accepted; to be raised at Newcastle-under-Lyme, to consist of one Rifle company, of not less than thirty men, and four Battalion companies, of not less than sixty men each, the whole to be attached to, and under the same command as the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry.

The officers gazetted to the Corps of Infantry were the following—

Lieutenant-Colonel.

F. H. NORTHERN.

Major.

— BOOTH.

Captains.

T. FENTON.

T. WARD.

J. WOOD.

S. BAGSHAW.

M. MARE.

Lieutenants.

R. FENTON.

J. MICKISSON.

J. GARDNER.

R. COOK.

1819.
November.*Second Lieutenant.*

J. G. SMITH.

Ensigns.

T. KEY.

S. MAYER.

W. HENSHALL.

Surgeon.

R. BENTLEY.

November 13th. A meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough and Hamlet of Burton-on-Trent, was called by Sir John Fowler, as Bailiff of the Borough, to consider the expediency of augmenting the Yeomanry of the county, by raising a troop in Burton and that neighbourhood. The Marquis of Anglesey, accompanied by Lord Graves, and John Lane, Esq., of King's Bromley, the latter as High Steward of the Borough, attended the meeting; and, upon the motion of Sir J. Fowler, the noble Marquis was prevailed upon to take the chair. Lord Anglesey, after explaining the occasion upon which they had met, and what had taken place at the meeting at Stafford on the preceding Monday, in a most excellent and patriotic speech, convinced and satisfied the meeting of the propriety of such an augmentation to the Cavalry taking place; and which, upon the resolution being read for that purpose, was unanimously agreed to, and nearly fifty gentlemen and yeomen enrolled themselves, before they left the Town Hall, for a troop

1819. of Cavalry. A resolution was also passed, as so strongly
November. recommended at the county meeting, for the principal inhabitants enrolling themselves, as an armed association, in aid of the Civil power.

In the first instance, no Captain was nominated to the new troop called the Burton troop, the officers appointed to it being Lieutenants Henry Worthington, Robert John Peel, and Cornet Bass.

On the 26th, a meeting was held at Cheadle, when resolutions were passed approving those at the county meeting, and agreeing to further their intentions to the utmost. Most of the gentlemen present enrolled their own names, and those of respectable yeomen, to serve in an additional troop or detachment of Yeomanry, to be raised in that neighbourhood. It was urged, that in case the number who came forward should not be sufficient to make an entire troop, a strong detachment should be formed, under the command of a Lieutenant, to be added to some other troop, but to act as a separate body at all times, except when the whole Regiment was assembled on permanent duty.

No separate troop was formed in the neighbourhood, and it would appear that the men who were enrolled at this time were mustered with the Stafford troop.

December. December 13th. Application was made for the Regiment to be further augmented to twelve troops, for which permission was granted, and Lord Sidmouth, in conveying this information to the Vice-Lieutenant, informed him that His Royal Highness "was highly gratified by this new proof of the public spirit of the county."

The two additional troops raised in this month were the Uttoxeter and the Himley.

The revival of a troop in the Uttoxeter district was

chiefly owing to the influence exerted by Lord Bagot, whence it was styled the Uttoxeter and Blithfield troop. Upon its formation, about seventeen men, with Lieut. Wood, the representatives of those who were attached to the Lichfield troop in 1814, when the Uttoxeter Volunteer Cavalry was broken up, rejoined their own troop, and it was speedily made up its full strength. The officers appointed were Captain William Bagot, Lieutenants Robert Wood and Henry Mountfort, and Cornet T. P. Robinson. The men of the troop were assembled to receive their arms January 1st.

1819.
December.

The Himley troop was raised in the populous district in the neighbourhood of that place, and was styled the Himley and Enville troop, in consequence of the exertions made to establish it by Lord Dudley, and the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The full complement of men was raised without difficulty, and the officers appointed to the troop were Captain Thomas Hawkes, Lieutenants John Wrottesley, John Aston, Cornet George Grazebrook.

By the three additional troops, and the number of recruits who joined the others, at the end of the year, the total number of non-commissioned officers and privates serving in the Regiment was raised to 838.

The Regiment was not called upon to act in aid of the Civil power till late in the year. October 31st, three troops, being the Stafford, under Lieutenant Simpson; Leek, under Captain Cruso; Newcastle, under Captain Kinnersly, were assembled at Leek, Stone, Burslem, and Newcastle; but the force was sufficient to prevent disturbances.

December 13th. Considerable activity was caused among the military in the northern parts of the

1819.
December. county, in consequence of a meeting of "Radicals," at Manchester. A squadron of the 9th Lancers, and a detachment of the 90th Regiment, which, for some weeks, had been stationed at Newcastle, marched to Macclesfield: the Newcastle troop assembled the same day, under Captain Kinnersly, and a division, under Lieutenant Belcombe, marched to Congleton.

The military force at Newcastle being thus weakened, a strong detachment of the 1st Battalion 52nd Regiment, under Colonel Rowen, was moved there from Lichfield, and the Stafford troop, under Lieutenant Simpson, was called out, and held in readiness, till the return of the other force, which took place on the 16th.

In the autumn of this year, Lieut.-Colonel Keen, who had joined the regiment as Cornet on its formation, in 1794, resigned.

Major Littleton succeeded to the vacancy thus formed, and Captain Lord Anson was promoted to the Majority.

1820.
January. Upon the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Keen, he was presented with a massive silver cup, by Colonel Monckton, bearing the following inscription.

"To William Keen, Esq., late Lieut.-Colonel of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, as a tribute of gratitude for his unremitting attention, and assistance, in sustaining the credit and discipline of the Regiment, and as a memorial of the uninterrupted friendship which has subsisted between them during forty years; this cup is presented by his Colonel and affectionate friend, Edward Monckton."

January 29th. George III died, and on the 12th

February, George IV was proclaimed King in the various towns in the county; processions being formed, and the municipal authorities making as much parade as possible. The Newcastle and Walsall troops took part in the ceremonies in their respective neighbourhoods, and the Teddesley, Weston, and Bilston troops assembled at Wolverhampton. 1820.
February.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, for permanent duty, September 17th. The city not being able to accommodate such a large body of men, the Tamworth, Walsall, and Bilston troops were billeted at Tamworth, under the command of the senior officer, Captain Bickley. September.

The total number assembled in quarters, on the first day, was 48 officers, and 704 non-commissioned officers and privates. On Saturday, the 23rd, the Regiment was reviewed by Major-General Sir John Byng, K.C.B., Commanding the District, accompanied by the Marquis of Anglesey, who paid the Regiment the compliment of appearing in full uniform. On the conclusion of the review, the officers and men joined in giving three cheers for the Marquis of Anglesey, when the gallant Marquis, who was leaving the ground, returned, and addressing the Regiment, offered his best thanks for the notice that had been taken of him, and expressed himself in terms highly flattering to the corps, declaring that he was amazed how such proficiency could be made in so short a time.

The following order of the day was afterwards issued.

“Head Quarters, Lichfield,

“September 23rd, 1870.

“Colonel Monckton has the pleasure of communicating to the Regiment the following letter, from Major-General Sir John Byng.”

1820.
September.

"Lichfield, September 23rd.

"Sir,

"I have to request that you will convey my best thanks to the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and accept them yourself, for the gratification I have received in reviewing them this day. I wish you to assure the Corps of my unqualified approval of what I witnessed. I was much pleased to see so full an attendance, and with the uniformity and goodness of the appointments. The several manœuvres were made with steadiness and precision, and I particularly noticed the good order and celerity of the several charges, by squadron and by the whole line, and I consider the Regiment entitled to every praise in my power to bestow."

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,

"(Signed,)

"JOHN BYNG, M. G."

November.

November 15th. The Himley troop, under the command of Lieutenant Wrottesley, assembled, by order of the magistrates, at Dudley, who were apprehensive that, unless proper precautionary measures were taken, serious mischief and disturbance might take place, in consequence of an illumination, fixed for that evening. The Dudley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and a detachment of Regulars, from Birmingham, were also warned at the same time.

No rioting seems to have occurred on this occasion.

1821.

There is no record of any services performed by the Regiment in this year, with the exception of the troops having assembled at their various head quarters, July 19th, the day of the King's Coronation, and each firing a feu de joie in his honour.

At the beginning of April, disturbances broke out in the mining districts, occasioned by colliers and stone-getters, who had struck for higher wages. Nothing sufficiently serious happened to cause the interference of the military till about the 16th, when the Bilston troop, under Captain Bickley, and the Himley troop, under Captain Hawkes, were called out, and quartered, the former at Bilston, the latter at Himley. The colliers who refused to work were determined to prevent others who were willing, from doing so, maltreating, and ducking them, even to the very point of drowning, from which some miraculously escaped. On the 22nd, many hundreds of people collected together, at Mr. Fereday's, Monmore Green Colliery, for the purpose, as it was reported, of ducking those men that had been at work, upon their coming up from the pits. The Bilston troop was sent for, to protect the working colliers, and to disperse the mob, which was done, but not without some resistance being made, as a few shots were fired, and a man named Roberts was mortally wounded. The turbulent spirit evinced by the colliers continued to manifest itself, in a greater or less degree. On the 25th, another attempt was made to ill-use some of the colliers, at Highfields Works, near Bilston, but the Bilston troop, upon its arrival at the spot, immediately dispersed the assembled thousands, and secured several of the ringleaders. Matters at this time began to assume a more serious aspect, as the disaffected colliers began to employ themselves in casting bullets. On the 30th, Lieut.-Colonel Littleton arrived at Wolverhampton, and assumed command of the different troops of the Regiment which were assembled. May 2nd, a large mob assembled at Rough Hills, proceeded to various acts of violence, and personally ill-treated the

1822.
April.

May.

1822. manager, Mr. Firmstone. The military force from
May. Wolverhampton was called out, and the rioters dispersed, seven men being taken into custody. The following day Lord Talbot arrived in the neighbourhood, taking up his quarters at Wrottesley, where he remained until the state of the county became more peaceable.

Several of the most active rioters at Rough Hills having escaped, the next day warrants were obtained for their apprehension, and it having been found impossible for the Civil power to take the men in the day-time, it was determined to make an attempt to seize them by night. In consequence of this resolution, the Teddesley troop, under the command of Captain E. Monckton, and accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, was in motion at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and soon after that time marched out, attended by the Rev. J. Clare, in his capacity of magistrate, to the place of destination, Ettingshall Lane, where many of the rioters were known to live; and, according to previous agreement, they were met by Captain Musgrave, and the Staff of the Militia, together with a number of special constables, and attended by the Rev. Mr. Leigh, the magistrate, from Bilston. Such was the regularity and precision maintained, that both parties met at the place appointed at the same moment. The houses were surrounded, some of the principal rioters were secured, and delivered over to the Civil power, seven of them being afterwards committed to Stafford. The arrangement and rapidity of these movements, which did not occupy more than an hour and a half, reflected the highest credit on the military, and the effect produced upon the rioters by the surprise was scarcely to be described.

The magistrates, having had great complaints made to them by colliers and stone-getters, of their being deterred from following their employment by threats from the disorderly, issued hand-bills at this time, promising ample protection to the peaceable and well-disposed, upon which many returned to their work, and the country began to settle down.

1822.
May.

The military force employed during these disturbances was; a detachment of the Scots' Greys; three troops of Yeomanry, being the Weston, under Captain Crockett, Stafford, under Lieutenant Simpson, Teddesley, under Captain E. Monckton; and two companies of the 2nd Regiment, at Wolverhampton. Two companies of the 73rd Regiment, at Wednesbury. The Bilston and Walsall troops, the latter under Captain Barber; a detachment of the Handsworth Cavalry; and the Staff of the Militia, at Bilston. The Himley troop, and the Dudley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, at Dudley and Tipton.

Of all the six troops of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, the duties performed by the Himley were the most arduous, as it remained on duty, without intermission, for twenty-three days. The Walsall and Bilston troops were called out twice each, the remaining troops once, and on May 9th those that were still on duty returned to their homes.

The Himley troop, under Captain Hawkes, was again called out, May 20th, and remained on duty, at Dudley, till the 24th.

On the 31st, Lord Talbot expressed to Colonel Monckton the great satisfaction he experienced, in having to communicate to him a letter which he had received from Mr. Secretary Peel, which was as follows.

1822.
May.

"Whitehall, May 30th, 1822.

"My Lord,

"As it appears, from the last communications which I have received from the county of Stafford, that tranquillity is restored in that quarter, and that the services of the Yeomanry Cavalry, which were so promptly tendered in aid of the Civil power, are not likely to become again necessary, I deem it incumbent on me to request that your Lordship will express to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Corps, who were employed upon the occasion alluded to, the high sense which I entertain of their zeal and alacrity, as well as of the great advantage which resulted from their services, and assure them that I have not failed to represent the same to His Majesty.

"ROBERT PEEL."

October. The Regiment was not assembled upon permanent duty in this year, probably owing to the rough work it had undergone. In October, the Teddesley, Walsall, Bilston, and Himley troops assembled at Ettingshall, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, and had a field day.

1823.
April.

In April, Captain Bickley, who had commanded the Bilston troop for eighteen years, resigned, and was succeeded by Captain Yates, of Gospel Oak. This latter officer, upon his promotion, obtained permission for the troop to be called the Sandwell troop, and for it to exercise in Sandwell Park.

July.

Captain Kinnersly, M.P., died in July, and his funeral was attended by the whole of the Newcastle troop.

At the election which ensued at Newcastle, consequent upon the death of Captain Kinnersly, the town

was in a very disturbed state for several days, and July 24th, a mob of colliers created a complete riot, and broke many of the windows of the Roe Buck Inn, and other houses. The Stafford Troop, under Lieutenant Simpson, was called out, and marched to Newcastle, to quell the disturbance. 1823.
July.

August 16th. The Newcastle Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Northen, which had been raised in 1820, were disbanded. Although attached to the Staffordshire Yeomanry, there is no record of any services having been performed by the Corps. August.

The Regiment assembled for permanent duty, at Lichfield, on Sunday, May 23rd. In consequence of Colonel Monckton's age, the Regiment was commanded in the field by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton. On the 29th, it was inspected by Colonel Radclyffe, I. F. O., who, at the conclusion of the review, instructed the Regiment in some of Colonel Torrens' new cavalry movements, and afterwards expressed himself gratified with all he had seen, and the manner in which the Regiment had worked. Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, in his address at the close of the day's proceedings, took the opportunity of stating that, during the last ten years, the Regiment had, either in larger or smaller bodies, performed eighty days' duty in aid of the Civil power. 1824.
May.

The following Regimental order was afterwards published.

“ Head Quarters, Lichfield,

“ May 29th, 1824.

“ Colonel Monckton returns his sincere thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Regiment, for their attention and good conduct whilst assembled on permanent duty, which, together with

1824. their activity and steadiness in the field, have main-
May. tained the credit of the Corps in every respect, and gained for them the favourable report of Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe, the Inspecting Field Officer, whose approbation as a cavalry officer is highly honourable to the Regiment."

In this year the theatre at Lichfield was opened during the week of permanent duty, by Mr. Bennett; and it is the first notice of what has been for so many years quite an institution in the Regiment.

1825. With the exception of the Walsall troop, under Captain E. Scott, being called out for one day, January 11th, the Regiment does not seem to have performed any special duty during this year.

1826. May 3rd. The Himley troop, under Captain Hawkes,
May. was ordered to be in readiness to aid the Civil power, in case of emergency; and it remained on duty till the 8th; but during this time it does not appear to have been actively employed.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, for permanent duty, May 29th, and was inspected on Whittington Heath, by Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe, on Saturday, June 3rd. After the field-day, the Inspecting Officer requested Colonel Monckton to express to the Regiment his perfect approbation of its appearance and discipline, and the satisfaction he should have in reporting upon its efficiency. The Regiment was then formed into a square, and the report of Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe, together with the thanks and congratulations of Colonel Monckton, were conveyed to the troops by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, who addressed them in a spirited

speech. Upon leaving the ground, Colonel Monckton was cheered by the Regiment in the most enthusiastic manner, and the men endeavoured to show, in every possible way, the high veneration and respect in which he was held.

1826.
May.

On Thursday, July 27th, a disposition to turbulence and mischief was manifested, in the neighbourhood of Westbromwich and Wednesbury, by the colliers from Dudley and Tipton, who declined to submit to the reduction of wages proposed by their employers. Three troops, being the Walsall, under Captain E. Scott; the Sandwell, under Captain Yates, and the Himley, were immediately ordered out. The latter, under Captain Hawkes, was marched to the spot where disturbance was apprehended, and the crowd refusing to disperse on being remonstrated with by that officer, it was thought necessary to read the riot act, which was done amidst the shouts of the colliers, followed by a shower of stones, by one of which Captain Hawkes was struck on the face, and several of the Yeomen were also wounded. They, however displayed the utmost patience and forbearance, and, at the expiration of the hour, the ground was cleared, without injury to any of the crowd. Several prisoners were captured by the constables, and secured. Two companies of the 32nd Regiment, having marched into Wolverhampton the same day, in their route from Plymouth to Lancashire, were despatched to Wednesbury and Westbromwich, in aid of the Civil power, but on arrival they found tranquillity restored, and returned to their quarters.

July.

The continued assemblages of the colliers induced the Civil authorities to require a further force of military; and a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards, from Birmingham, proceeded early on Friday morning to

1826. Tipton, where they remained during the day, but their
 July. assistance not being required, they did not show themselves, and the troop returned in the evening. On Sunday morning, the Staff of the Militia marched into Wolverhampton, and at four o'clock on Monday morning proceeded, with a magistrate, to Gospel Oak ; where, in a short time, were assembled a detachment of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the Walsall troop, under Captain E. Scott. Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, and Major Lord Anson, shortly after arrived, being followed by Lord Dartmouth, Edward Monckton, Esq., Rev. J. Clare, Rev. W. Leigh, and Rev. G. A. Thursby. The military force, headed by the Civil authorities, was then marched through the adjoining districts, which had been in a state of disturbance during the previous week, and found that all was quiet.

The large body of soldiers and magistrates assembled at Gospel Oak, were received and treated by the proprietor of the works, William Yates, Esquire, in a manner that reflected the highest credit on his hospitality and generosity. Nearly 200 persons were accommodated with every comfort which so short a notice could procure. The soldiers were regaled with breakfast and dinner; the officers and gentlemen present were hospitably entertained; and nothing could exceed the liberality, kindness, and attention of Mr. and Mrs. Yates.

December. December 14th. The Stafford troop, under Lieutenant Simpson, and the Teddesley troop, under Captain E. Monckton, were called out, and held in readiness, in case of disturbance at the contested election, at Stafford ; the candidates being Beaumont and Spooner, the former of whom was elected.

Owing to the Sandwell troop having become much

reduced in numbers, and the difficulty experienced by Captain Yates in obtaining recruits, he about this time determined to resign his Commission, and no one coming forward as his successor, the troop was broken up, and taken off the strength of the Regiment, December 24th. 1826.
December.

The Weston troop, as the Sandwell had lately done, now laboured under disadvantages with respect to numbers. There was no Captain, and Lieutenant Crockett declining promotion, it was resolved to break up the troop, and it disappeared from the Regiment, March 31st. 1827.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, for permanent duty, May 24th, and was inspected, June 2nd, by Major Townshend, 14th Light Dragoons. 1828.

The Leek troop, having become reduced to only sixteen men at this time, with no prospect of its revival, and Captain Coupland being the only officer, he resigned his Commission, and the troop was taken off the strength of the Regiment, December 18th. 1829.
December.

In consequence of Colonel Monckton's increasing infirmities, and his great age, being in his 86th year, he found it necessary to ask permission to resign his Commission, and upon its being accepted he published the following Regimental Order.

“Somerford, December 20th, 1829.

“Colonel Monckton having sent in his resignation, through the Lord Lieutenant, and his Lordship having transmitted a letter from Mr. Peel, in which His

1829. Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the same,
December. all future reports will be made to Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, who succeeds to the command.

“Colonel Monckton cannot retire from the command of the Regiment, in which he has served since its first formation, in 1794, without expressing his grateful sense of the attention he has experienced from all its members.

“To Lieut.-Colonel Littleton his thanks are due, for the ready assistance he has always afforded him, and for the high state of the Regiment’s discipline, and the correctness of its movements in the field, which are peculiarly his own work.

“To Major Viscount Anson, for his invariable attention and support.

“To the Captains, and Subalterns, for their cordial co-operation on every occasion.

“To the Medical Staff, for their regular attendance whenever called upon duty.

“To Adjutant Mayne, for the zealous discharge of his duties in his own department, and for the correct and able manner in which he has kept the books of the Regiment, and its multifarious accounts, for upwards of thirty-one years.

“And to the non-commissioned officers, and privates, for their uniform obedience, regularity, and good conduct. Although obliged, in his 86th year, by infirmity, to relinquish the command, they may rest assured that his heart will ever go with them; and he trusts that the same zeal in defence of their King and country, when menaced by a foreign invasion; and the same cool intrepidity, and considerate feeling, and forbearance, towards their fellow citizens, when called out in aid of

the Civil power, which has so universally distinguished them, will now be the characteristics of the Regiment. 1829.
December.

"By order of Colonel Monckton,

"ROBERT MAYNE,

"Adjutant."

The following are copies of the letters of the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Secretary Peel.

"Ingestre, December 20th, 1829.

"My dear Sir,

"It is with no common feelings of regret that I address you, officially, for the last time, as Commandant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. The length and value of your services, your zeal, and friendly co-operation, upon all occasions where I had reason to call for your assistance, the excellent discipline which you maintained in your Regiment, sufficiently justify these feelings on my part, when I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to accept the resignation, which I tendered to him at your request, of your Commission, as Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. As, however, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to express, in flattering terms, the high sense His Majesty entertains for your services, I have the honour to send, herewith, a copy of Mr. Secretary Peel's letter, in which he informs me of the King's acceptance of your Commission as Colonel of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"With great regard and respect,

"Your faithful humble Servant,

"TALBOT.

"The Hon. E. Monckton."

1829.
December.

" Whitehall, December 17th, 1829.

" My Lord,

" I have laid before the King your Lordship's letter of the 12th instant, tendering for his Majesty's gracious acceptance the resignation of the Hon. E. Monckton of the Command of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. In accepting this resignation, His Majesty has commanded me to express his high sense of the services of Colonel Monckton, of his strict attention during many years to the discipline and efficiency of the Corps he commanded, and the zeal which that Corps always manifested under his directions, in co-operating with the Civil power in the maintenance of the public peace.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord,

" &c., &c., &c.,

" ROBERT PEEL."

In consequence of the retirement of Colonel Monckton, the following promotions took place in the Regiment, bearing date December 17th.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward Littleton to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant. Major, Thomas Viscount Anson to be Lieut.-Colonel. Captain Edward Monckton to be Major.

1830.
January.

" At the General Quarter Sessions of the County, held the 13th January ; upon the motion of Lord Talbot, it was ordered that the thanks of the Magistrates of the County of Stafford be given to the Hon. E. Monckton, for his long and zealous services as Colonel of the Yeomanry, in aid of the Civil power, during a period of thirty years and upwards, of unexampled difficulty and danger ; and also to the officers, non-commissioned

officers, and privates of the Regiment, for their prompt and zealous co-operation with Colonel Monckton during that period. 1830.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, for permanent duty, on Sunday, May 15th, and was inspected on the 22nd, by Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards, an officer who had served with distinction at Waterloo. The following Regimental order was afterwards published.

“Head Quarters, Lichfield,

“May 22nd, 1830.

“Lieut.-Colonel Littleton cannot allow the Regiment to march out of quarters, without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Corps, his best thanks for the strength of their muster, their orderly conduct in quarters, and above all their appearance in the field this day. He has been particularly desired by Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, the Inspecting Field Officer, to convey to the Regiment the assurance of his entire satisfaction at all he has witnessed, both at the dismounted parade and the movements in the field. Lieut.-Colonel Littleton having performed the agreeable task of repeating to the Regiment, on the ground this day, the terms of encomium in which the Inspecting Field Officer was pleased to express himself, on the conclusion of the inspection, it only remains for Lieut.-Colonel Littleton to testify his pride in having been made the medium of such a gratifying commission. To Lieut.-Colonel Lord Anson, his thanks are more particularly due, for his zeal and assiduity in drilling the Regiment, and for the powerful exertions he has made on all occasions to advance the credit of the Corps. To Major Monckton, and to all the Captains of troops, he

1830. begs to repeat his sincere thanks, for their indefatigable
May. exertions throughout the week, in endeavouring to secure that steadiness, and precision, the display of which has this day called forth from the Inspecting Field Officer expressions of approbation so honourable to the whole Regiment.

“By order,

“ROBERT MAYNE,

“Adjutant.”

Notwithstanding the Regiment had lost three troops within the past four years, it marched into Lichfield for this permanent duty with a strength of 549.

During the week of permanent duty, a meeting of the officers was held, to consider what steps should be taken with a view to presenting a Testimonial to their late Colonel, the Hon. E. Monckton, and at which the following resolutions were agreed upon.

“Resolved—that the conduct of the Hon. E. Monckton, as Colonel of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry, for upwards of thirty years, the discipline that he maintained in the Corps, his unceasing attention to its multifarious business, and his unvarying kindness both to the officers and men on all occasions during that period, have rendered his retirement from command a lively source of regret to the whole Regiment.

“That a subscription be forthwith entered into, for the purpose of purchasing a piece of plate, to be presented to their late Colonel by the Corps, as a token of their respect for his character, and public services; and as a memorial of the affectionate regard so extensively entertained for him individually.

“That the Captains be requested to communicate the

above resolutions to the non-commissioned officers and privates of their troops, and receive any contributions that may be offered them. 1830.
April

“That all money be paid at the time of subscribing.

“That Messrs. Stephenson, Salt, and Co., Bankers, Stafford, be appointed Treasurers.

“That the Field Officers and Captains do form a Committee, for the purpose of selecting some piece of plate, and preparing a suitable inscription, and arranging the presentation of it to the Hon. E. Monckton, at such time and place, and in such public manner, as shall on communicating with him, be deemed convenient.

“That the Lord Lieutenant having expressed a desire to join in the design, his Lordship’s subscription be accepted, but that with this exception, the subscription be limited to the existing members of the Corps, and such individuals as have belonged to it at any time during the period of its command by the Hon. E. Monckton.”

The Testimonial agreed to be given at the above September. meeting, was presented to Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, at a dinner, in the Shire Hall, at Stafford, September 13th. The spacious front room of that building was appropriated for the purpose. It was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the regimental Standards were displayed from the centre gallery. Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, M.P., took his seat as chairman; on his right sat the Hon. E. Monckton, the Earl of Bradford, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Anson, Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., M.P., General Monckton, and J. W. Giffard, Esq.; on his left the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl Gower, Sir George Pigot, Bart., General Sir George Anson, M.P., Edward Anson, Esq., General Thornton,

1830.
September.

and E. Monckton, Esq. Captain Lord Sandon presided as Vice-Chairman at one of the tables, and Captain Sir E. D. Scott, Bart., at the other. The members of the Regiment present were about 150, and were all in uniform. Whilst the dessert was being put on the tables, the splendid piece of plate about to be presented to Colonel Monckton was brought into the room by Captain Mayne, who placed it before the Chairman. This superb Testimonial was of the value of £300, and consisted of a Silver Vase, of Grecian shape. Its principal embellishments were a group of spirited horses, in dead white, in *alto relievo*, and a finely-modelled St. George and the Dragon surmounted the cover.

The vase bore the following inscription.

“Presented to Colonel the Hon. E. Monckton, by the Lord Lieutenant, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, in testimony of their affectionate regard and regret, on the occasion of his retirement from the Command, which he had held for more than thirty years. 1830.”

After the health of the king had been drank, Lieut.-Colonel Littleton rose, and addressing himself to Colonel Monckton, said—

“I now proceed to the gratifying commission with which I have been charged: no sooner, Sir, was your intended resignation of the command of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry announced to the Corps, in the course of last autumn, than a general desire was expressed by all its members, that some immediate means might be devised for presenting to you a durable record of the pride, and pleasure, with which they had so long obeyed your orders, as their Colonel; as well as

of the affectionate attachment they entertained for you personally, and their lively regret at your separation from their ranks. This feeling arose simultaneously in every troop in the Regiment; it pervaded all, from the highest to the lowest; nor was it confined to them; it was expressed simultaneously, and in the warmest terms, by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, who, from his official position, has been so well able to appreciate your public services, during a long course of years; by the noble Marquis, Lord Stafford, with whom you originally entered the Regiment, at its formation, and from whom you afterwards received the command which you have just resigned; and by every gentleman now living in the county, who, during the last thirty years, has had the happiness and the honour of serving under your command (cheers). Sir, to render striking services to one's country can be but the lot of few; but to contribute by individual sacrifice to the purposes of national defence, to maintain peace and order in society, to protect property, and to uphold the lawful authority of the Government, are within the means and the duties of every good subject. It was for these ends that the Yeomanry of England were first embodied, at a most eventful crisis in our history; and it is for these ends that, in several of the most populous districts of England, the continuance of their services is still required. Sir, thirty-six years ago, your patriotic zeal led you to join the Regiment then being formed in this county, and in a few years afterwards your station and character caused you to be selected to the command. We conceive we derogate nothing from the merits of any other Corps, when we express our conviction, that during the period of your connection with the Staffordshire Regiment, and under the influence of your

1830.
September.

1830.
September.

exertions, none have surpassed it in any of the requisites that should characterise this description of force. The excellent spirit the Corps have always displayed, and the strength and efficiency of its numbers, have owed no small part of their merit to your watchful care, and above all to the respect so universally borne to its Commanding Officer. To the same exciting cause is to be attributed the steady course of discipline the Regiment has maintained throughout its long career, and the internal concord and unanimity which have, almost without exception, marked its progress. Sir, it is consolatory to us to indulge in the belief, that in retiring from the Corps you look back on your long connection with it with conscious feeling that you have done useful service to your country; that during the War the Volunteer Force to which you belonged has contributed to place the Regular regiments more completely at the disposal of Government, for external operations, which in peace has facilitated their reduction, and consequently alleviated the burdens of the country (cheers). It is a matter of congratulation, that in a county so replete with population, it has not been found necessary to quarter any Regular troops within it; but that which you, Sir, are entitled to reflect upon with the greatest satisfaction is, that while on the numerous occasions on which your Regiment has been called out in aid of the Civil power, it has never failed to execute its orders, by giving effectual protection to property, or by securing offenders for the judgment of the law. It has never once lost sight of that forbearance of temper, and humanity, that was becoming of soldiers, and the nature of the service they had undertaken. We will endeavour, Sir, to preserve in the Regiment the high character you have imparted to it

(cheers). I will now detain you no longer than to offer you the assurance of our cordial wishes for the long continuance of your life, and health, and the enjoyment of those faculties of mind which you have rendered so serviceable to your friends and the public, and request that you will do us the favour to accept this small memorial of the attachment with which, for more than thirty years, you have been regarded by this Corps, which attachment will not be affected by your separation from us, but will follow you through life."

1830.
September.

The Hon. E. Monckton rose, and said. "Worn as I am by years, and infirmity, and overwhelmed by your kindness, I find it impossible to express to you the lively sense I feel at the honour you have conferred upon me. To an old man, the knowledge that his conduct has been approved by those he most respects, and esteems, must ever be the proudest moment of his existence. I receive therefore, with gratitude, this magnificent Testimonial. I trust it may long be preserved in my family, and be assured that its presentation will never be effaced from my memory, to the latest hour of my existence."

A great variety of other toasts followed.

The Rev. John Clare, in returning thanks for his own health, proposed by the Chairman, observed that he had been Chaplain to the Regiment for more than twenty years; their worthy Colonel had now retired; and, among those present, he could not perceive more than two or three who belonged to the Regiment when he had the honour to receive the appointment he held in it. At some distant period, similar honours might be conferred upon the officer who then commanded the Regiment. It would not be his lot to be present; some future Chaplain would have to address them; and he

1830. hoped that he might be able to say of the Regiment
September. what he could then with truth avow, *that the Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry never drew their swords without necessity, nor ever sheathed them without honour.*

1831. The Himley troop, under Captain Hawkes, was
January. called out, in aid of the Civil power, January 15th, and remained on duty, at Himley, until the 22nd.

May. In May, the colliers in the Pottery district turned out, and the aspect of affairs became so serious, that on the 24th of the month the military force assembled in the neighbourhood consisted of a squadron of the 10th Hussars, the Newcastle troop, under Captain Wicksted, and four companies of the 43rd Regiment. On the above day, the police, accompanied by the military, apprehended a number of colliers, and brought them, under escort, to Newcastle. The Yeomanry remained on duty until the 28th.

Lord Talbot, by command of His Majesty, expressed to the officers of the Regiments who were employed upon this occasion, the high sense which His Majesty entertained for the zeal and activity they had displayed.

June. In June, the Burton troop was called upon to furnish a detachment, to maintain order and prevent disturbance, on the occasion of the discovery, in the river Dove, immediately below the bridge at Tutbury, of a great treasure, which had lain there since March, 1320; having been the contents of the military chest of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who had allied himself with the Scots, against Edward II; and which was lost in the hurried retreat of the Earl from his castle, at Tutbury, before the forces commanded by the King in person, after a defeat in the neighbourhood of Burton.

The discovery of the treasure was made as follows.

Mr. Webb, the proprietor of the cotton mills, at Tutbury, wishing to increase his water power, commenced some alterations in the bed of the river. Whilst engaged in this operation, on Wednesday, the 1st, the workmen found several small pieces of silver coin, about sixty yards below the bridge; these were discovered lying about half a yard below the surface of the gravel, apparently as if they had been washed from a higher source. On the following Tuesday the men left their work, in the expectation of finding more coin, and they were not disappointed, for several thousands were obtained on that day; as they advanced up the river they became more successful, and on the 8th they discovered the grand deposit of coins, from whence the others had been washed, about thirty yards below the present bridge, and from four to six feet beneath the surface of the gravel. The coins were here so abundant that 150 were turned up in a single shovel-full of gravel; nearly 5000 were collected by two individuals employed on that day, and they were sold to the bystanders at 6s., 7s., 8s., and 8s. 6d. per hundred. The bulk of the coin was found in a space of about three yards square, near the Derbyshire side of the river. Upwards of three hundred individuals were engaged in this search at one time, and persons were attracted from all quarters to the spot. Quarrels and disturbances naturally enough ensued, and the interference of the magistrates became necessary, who applied for a detachment of the Burton troop, which arrived, under Lieut. R. J. Peel, to preserve order. The detachment was not detained at Tutbury more than one or two days, being relieved by some Regulars, but returned to Burton, where it remained on duty a short time longer. At length the officers of the Crown asserted

1831.
June.

1831. the King's right to all coin which might be subse-
June. quently found in the bed of the river, since the soil thereof belonged to His Majesty, in right of his Duchy of Lancaster. A further search was made, on behalf of the Crown, but was discontinued July 1st, after upwards of 1500 more coins were obtained, which were forwarded to His Majesty.

The coins consisted of those of Henry III, Edward I and II, of England; Alexander III, John Baliol, and Robert Bruce, of Scotland; and a number of foreign sterlings, of Brabant, Lorraine, Hainault, and the Empire. The total number of coins found is supposed to have been, upon a moderate computation, 100,000.

October. In October, the celebrated riots at Derby took place.

Saturday, the 8th, a number of persons, anxious to learn the decision of the House of Lords on the Reform bill, assembled in the Corn Market, when the news that a majority had been obtained against the bill was ascertained, at 7 o'clock, by express from the Sun newspaper office, on its way to Manchester. The concourse continued rapidly to increase. An individual proposed to ring a mourning peal, with the bells of All Saints' Church. For this purpose they adjourned thence, but not gaining admittance, they proceeded to the house of the Rev. C. Hope, and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them. After a short time, the bells of that church, as well as those of St. Alkmund, and St. Peter, commenced ringing mourning peals, and continued to do so until nearly three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock the concourse in the Market Place became alarming, and exhibited considerable excitement. They commenced an attack upon the house and shop of Mr. Bemrose, where the anti-reform petition had been lying for signature. Every window

in the front of this house was broken. An attack was then made upon Mr. Thomas Eaton's house, and the Rev. C. Hope's; and the houses of Mr. Mozley and Mr. Thomas Cox also sustained damage. Markeaton Hall and Chaddesden Hall were visited, and extensively damaged. On Sunday morning the excitement in the town was intense. The Mayor, Magistrates, and others met at nine o'clock, in the Town Hall, to adopt measures for restoring the peace. The population were admitted to the meeting, and it ended in confusion. An attack was attempted upon the gaol, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners taken into custody the evening previously. The attack was repelled by those inside the gaol, with firearms, and many of the rioters were wounded. Mr. Gisborne, M.P., who happened to be passing through Derby at this time, presented himself to the rioters, eloquently addressing and reasoning with them on the folly and danger of their unlawful proceedings. Towards evening, another tumultuous assemblage made a movement towards the gaol, but a detachment of the 15th Hussars, under Lieutenant Buckley, arriving from Nottingham, the mob, influenced by their appearance, wheeled round, and took the road to Little Chester, directing their operations upon Mr. John Harrison's house, which they reduced to ruins. Destruction of houses in the town continued all this time, but owing to the extraordinary activity and exertions of the handful of men of the 15th Hussars, by degrees things became quieter.

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October.

On Monday morning, the 10th, renewed symptoms of disturbance were shown, and the magistrates were now convinced that conciliatory measures were unavailing. The riot act was read, and the soldiers received orders to disperse the people, in doing which, the

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October.

hussars were compelled to use their carbines. By the close of the day, the military force at the disposal of the magistrates consisted of the detachment of the 15th Hussars; the Radbourne troop of Derbyshire Yeomanry, under Captain Chandos Pole; some troops of the Leicestershire Yeomanry; and the Uttoxeter and Burton troops, under the command of Captain the Hon. W. Bagot. The latter were afterwards joined by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton. This force, assisted by special constables, patrolled the streets, and succeeded in restoring tranquillity to the town. The remarkable zeal and energy displayed by the Uttoxeter troop on this occasion is worthy of record. The order of the magistrates was received at the head quarters of the troop at ten o'clock at night, on Sunday, and by nine o'clock the next morning the troop had assembled, every man being present, and had started on its way to Derby, where it arrived about mid-day. The Burton troop, under Lieutenant R. J. Peel, also displayed great activity in reaching Derby, with all possible speed; and it was there joined by Captain the Hon. G. Vernon, and Cornet Bass, who posted from London on hearing that their troop had been called out.

Simultaneously with the riots at Derby, fearful outrages were committed at Nottingham; which accounted for so small a number of the 15th Hussars being available to be dispatched from thence to Derby. Nottingham Castle, and Colwick, belonging to John Musters, Esq., were burnt to the ground by the rioters.

In consequence of the riots at Derby, or from an apprehended attack upon Drakelow, the Lichfield troop was called out, but went no further than the latter place, and returned the same evening.

The two troops of the Staffordshire Yeomanry

remained at Derby until the 16th. A very complimentary letter, conveying the thanks of the Mayor and Magistrates of Derby, was received by Captain Bagot, for his services, and expressing the high sense of the zeal and unwearied exertions displayed by the squadron under his command.

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October.

The following letter of thanks to the troops of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, which were on duty at Derby, was received by Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, from the Home Secretary.

“Whitehall, October 22nd.

“Sir,

“The Major-General Commanding the Northern District, having reported to me the very excellent conduct observed by the troops of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, under your command, called out in aid of the Civil power during the recent disturbances in Derbyshire; I have great pleasure in expressing my best thanks, through you, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, composing those troops, for the zeal manifested by them in the difficult duties they had to perform; and I shall not fail to report to His Majesty the useful services rendered by this Corps to the Civil authorities, in repressing disturbances, and in preserving the public peace.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“&c., &c., &c.,

“MELBOURNE.”

In November, the Union Colliers commenced holding meetings in different places throughout the mining districts of South Staffordshire, and as the meetings were considered highly dangerous to the public peace, precautionary measures were adopted by the authorities. Upon meetings being announced in the neighbourhood

November.

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November.

of Wednesbury and Dudley, the Teddesley troop was assembled at Dunstall Hall, near Wolverhampton, the residence of Captain Hordern, commanding the troop; and the Himley troop, under Captain Hawkes, was called out at Himley. The services of neither troop were required on this occasion, and they returned to quarters the following day.

Later in the month, the colliers assembled in tumultuous bodies, for the purpose of preventing those who were willing to work from doing so, and also resorted to other disorderly proceedings. The remonstrances of the masters were answered by volleys of stones. The object of the colliers was to obtain an advance of wages. A most important meeting of coal-masters was held, at Westbromwich, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of the injurious tendency of the colliers' unions, and the determination of the masters not to employ men who should hereafter continue members of them; and each individual present respectively pledged himself to call upon each of his charter-masters to renounce all connection with such associations.

November 30th. A large number of colliers marched into Wolverhampton about nine o'clock, and it being market-day, a great deal of consternation was excited. The vegetable and fruit sellers suffered in some degree, the butchers cleared their stalls, to prevent unwelcome customers, and some of the shops were shut. The magistrates had previously sent an express to Birmingham, and a troop of the 7th Hussars, under Captain Pettit, arrived in the course of the day. The Teddesley troop was promptly assembled, and special constables were sworn in. Other assemblages of colliers had, during the day, liberated the prisoners, about twenty debtors, in Oldbury Court House, and, breaking open

the Bilston Lock-up, released a man who had been committed the day previous, for compelling men to leave their work. 1831.
November.

The whole district continued, from this day, in a disturbed state, and the peace was entirely dependent upon the military force distributed throughout it; which, on December 2nd, consisted of a troop of the 7th Hussars, three companies of the 91st Regiment, and the Teddesley troop, under Captain Hordern, at Wolverhampton. At Bilston was the Walsall troop, and the Militia Staff. The Himley troop was on duty at Dudley; and in the neighbouring towns of Oldbury, Stourbridge, Kidderminster, and Halesowen, were distributed six troops of the Worcestershire Yeomanry. This latter Regiment had only been raised in May of this year, by the Earl of Plymouth. The Corps of Yeomanry which existed in the county previously had been disbanded, on a reduction being made in the Force throughout England, in 1828. December.

On the 6th, the Uttoxeter troop, under Captain the Hon. W. Bagot, arrived at Stafford, where it remained, and furnished a guard to the County Gaol and the Militia arms. Two days after the arrival of the troop at Stafford, a detachment was sent to Penkridge. In addition to this, the Lichfield, Tamworth, and Burton troops were on duty at Walsall; and the Stafford troop was ordered to Wolverhampton.

The Lord Lieutenant arrived in the district on the 6th, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield assumed the command of the Yeomanry on the 11th; Lieut.-Colonel Littleton being prevented doing so by his Parliamentary duties. Lord Lichfield took up his quarters at Wolverhampton, where, on the 13th, the Teddesley troop, and

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a detachment of the Stafford, were inspected by Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District, who expressed his approbation of their appearance. By the 14th the country had begun to assume a more peaceable aspect, most of the colliers having returned to their employment, and on the 17th the various troops of the Regiment were dismissed to their homes.

The Himley troop, under Lieutenant Aston, during these disturbances was placed at the disposal of Samuel Briscoe, Esquire, whose exertions in the populous parish of Kingswinford were most effective. The troop was on duty day and night, from the time it was called out; and it was said that it would be impossible to speak too highly of the services which it performed, were it not invidious to allude to any particular troop, when the excellent manner in which the whole regiment discharged its duties was so remarkable.

No other details of the occurrences of this time have been discovered, but that the services of the Regiment were considered of the utmost importance, and worthy of every acknowledgment, is sufficiently shown by the meetings which were held to express the gratitude which was felt to be its due.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, at which A. Hordern, Esq., presided, passed resolutions expressive of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield and the Yeomanry. The principal inhabitants of Dudley met for a similar purpose; and the following letter was forwarded from Walsall to Captain Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., Lichfield troop; Captain Sir E. D. Scott, Bart., Walsall troop; Captain Edmund Peel, Tamworth troop; and Lieutenant R. J. Peel, Burton troop.

“Walsall, December 23rd, 1831.

1831.
December.

“Sir,

“At a meeting of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough and Foreign, in Common Hall assembled, on Tuesday last, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon. ‘That the thanks of the Mayor, Magistrates, and members of the Corporation be presented to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Walsall, Lichfield, Tamworth, and Burton troops of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, for the prompt and efficient services rendered by them to the town and neighbourhood of Walsall, in the preservation of the peace during the late disturbances.’

“(Signed.)”

The Magistrates of Wolverhampton also sent a letter of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for his services, and those of the Regiment.

January 12th. Captain Hordern, who had succeeded Captain Monckton in command of the Teddesley troop, upon the promotion of that officer, in 1830, obtained permission for it to be called the Wolverhampton troop.

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January.

In April, Captain the Hon. W. Bagot having attained his majority, he was presented by the Uttoxeter troop with a silver salver, in testimony of the esteem in which he was held, and his abilities as an officer.

April.

It appears to have been in contemplation to have assembled the Regiment in the autumn of this year, on permanent duty, but the intention was abandoned, in consequence of the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Victoria, having accepted an invitation to visit the Earl of Lichfield, at Shugborough. Their Royal Highnesses, who had been staying with the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, left there

1832. October. October the 24th, on their way to Shugborough, passing through Uttoxeter, and Bagot's park, to Blithfield; where the Royal party was met by the Uttoxeter troop, which in the absence of Captain Bagot was commanded by Captain the Hon. G. Vernon, and was escorted by it from thence to Shugborough, where, on arrival, a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, from cannon stationed in the park, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on the top of the mansion.

On Thursday, the 25th, arrangements had been made for a review of the Regiment, in Shugborough park, in honour of the illustrious guests of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield. It had been agreed that an address, from the Clergy and Corporation of Stafford, should be presented previous to the review, and the hour of twelve had been fixed upon as most convenient for that purpose. The address was presented by the Mayor, Richard Hughes, Esq.

At two o'clock, the Regiment, about 450 strong, marched on to the ground selected for the review, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Littleton. The line was no sooner formed, than a discharge of cannon announced the departure of the Royal visitors from the house. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria were in the first carriage, with the Marchioness of Tavistock and the Countess of Lichfield. In others were most of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. Another discharge of cannon announced their arrival on the ground, where their Royal Highnesses were received with acclamation by the spectators. As soon as the excitement and cheers had subsided, the Regiment saluted. Their Royal Highnesses then passed down the front of the line, and enquired the names of the officers and troops. Upon the conclusion of their inspection, the

Royal party placed themselves in front of the Regiment, when it passed in review. Some few manœuvres followed, at the conclusion of which, H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent sent for Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, and said :—
 “ Pray assure every member of this Corps who is present that we are highly gratified at their soldier-like appearance; but above all we are penetrated with their loyal feeling towards their King, which brings them voluntarily here to-day, to meet us on our coming into the county of Stafford.”

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The Regiment was then formed into a square, when the Lieut.-Colonel obeyed the command of Her Royal Highness, by making the above communication to the Corps, adding that, “ he offered them no apology for any trouble he might have caused them by inviting their attendance on that day. He well knew that the Staffordshire Yeomanry would seize with alacrity, an opportunity of signalizing their loyalty to the reigning family, in the presence of a Princess whose high destiny it might be one day to rule over a great and free people; and in testifying their profound respect for her Royal mother, to whose precepts and example, in the education of her daughter, the whole kingdom was so deeply indebted. He knew, too, with what joy the entire Regiment would seize the occasion of expressing their gratification at the distinguished honour conferred by the Royal visitors on their Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield.”

The Regiment then gave spontaneously, one burst of hearty cheers, in which it was joined by the assembled multitude, exhibiting, in the most marked manner, their sense of the high honour done them by the presence of the Royal party, who, after again making their acknowledgments in the presence of the

1832. whole Corps, slowly left the ground, affording every
October. one an opportunity of gratifying their desire for an uninterrupted view of their Royal Highnesses.

The whole of the officers of the Regiment had the honour of an introduction to their Royal Highnesses, and were splendidly entertained by Lord Lichfield, at luncheon.

On Friday, the 26th, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria left Shugborough, at ten o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Stafford troop, for the purpose of visiting Lichfield. At Wolseley bridge, an arch, composed of branches of laurel, was thrown across the road; and a banner, bearing the inscription "Long life to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her illustrious daughter, the Princess Victoria." At the entrance to Rugeley, a similar token of regard was exhibited, and the streets were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of their future Queen.

From Rugeley their Royal Highnesses were escorted by a detachment of the Scots Greys, to the boundary of the city of Lichfield, at which point they were received by the Bailiffs and Corporation in full costume. These attended the Royal visitors to the Guild Hall, where an address was read by the Town Clerk, and presented by the Senior Bailiff, Mr. Lomax.

After visiting the Cathedral, and partaking of luncheon at the Deanery, the Royal party returned to Shugborough in the evening.

On Saturday, their Royal Highnesses left Shugborough, escorted by a detachment of the Uttoxeter troop, under Captain the Hon. G. Vernon, with Lieutenant Turnor, to Bridgford, on their way to pay a visit to Lord Liverpool, at his seat at Pitchford.

In addition to the notice which H. R. H. the Duchess

of Kent was pleased to convey, through Lieut.-Colonel Littleton to the Regiment, on the field at Shugborough, of her approbation of its appearance, and of the spirit of loyalty which actuated it on that occasion, she directed Lord Talbot, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, further to express her gratification, and that of the Princess Victoria, to the troop which furnished escorts, on their progress through the county, to and from Shugborough.

1832.
October.

The following letter appeared in Regimental Orders.

"My dear Littleton,

"I have received H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent's commands, to convey to the troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which provided guards of honour upon their Royal Highnesses coming into and leaving the county of Stafford, their Royal Highnesses most lively sense of the attention and loyal feeling which led to their coming forwards on that day. You will therefore oblige me by making this communication to the Regiment.

"&c., &c., &c.,

"TALBOT."

July 25th. The Wolverhampton troop was assembled in aid of the Civil power, but no disturbance seems to have taken place.

1833.
July.

In August, Lieut.-Colonel Littleton was appointed Secretary for Ireland, and thereupon tendered the resignation of his Commission. Upon its being accepted, he issued the following Regimental Order.

August.

"September 3rd, 1833.

September.

"Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, having resigned the command of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, all future reports will be made to Lieut.-

1833. Colonel the Earl of Lichfield, who succeeds to the
September. command.

"It was not without regret that Lieut.-Colonel Littleton came to the resolution to separate himself from the Corps, with which he had an hereditary connection, and in which he himself had held a commission twenty-one years.

"But his inability to join the Regiment, in consequence of his official engagements, coupled with the remembrance that the three officers next in rank to himself held commissions in it at the period of his first appointment, have made him feel it a duty not to stand in the way of their promotion, which he considers desirable for the interests of the Corps.

"Lieut.-Colonel Littleton cannot omit to avail himself of this last opportunity of expressing to the gentlemen, of all ranks, who compose the Regiment, his gratitude for the manner in which they have always supported him in his command.

"To Adjutant Mayne his thanks are more particularly due, for the very valuable assistance he has rendered him, and for the unwearied industry and zeal he has employed during a long course of years, in maintaining the efficiency of the Regiment, for the service of the county.

"Though no longer enjoying the honour of belonging to the Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Littleton will ever feel the warmest interest in everything affecting its reputation, and will not cease to promote, by any influence he may possess, the respectability of a force, to the institution of which, the Government and the public are so deeply indebted.

"By command of Lieut.-Colonel Littleton,
"ROBERT MAYNE."

Consequent upon the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, the following promotions took place, bearing date September 10th. Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Lichfield to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Major E. Monckton to be Lieut.-Colonel; and Captain Edmund Peel to be Major. 1833.
September.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Sunday, October 6th. October.

On Thursday, the 10th, a deputation from the Lichfield troop, consisting of Quarter-Master Godwin, Sergeant Hill, and Sergeant Purden, waited upon Captain Mayne, at his residence, for the purpose of presenting him with an elegant silver Cup, which had been subscribed for by the troop; the gallant Adjutant being prevented by ill-health from receiving this mark of regard in a more public manner. Quarter-Master Godwin accompanied the presentation of the Cup with the following address. "Sir, in the name of the Lichfield Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, I beg to present to you this Cup, as a small but sincere token of their esteem, and attachment, of the sense they entertain for your long and valued services as Adjutant; but more especially as a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and attention you have ever shown towards them. The troop which I have the honour to represent, exceedingly regrets that the state of your health prevents a more public manifestation of their regard on the present occasion. I am, therefore, commissioned to assure you, in their name, that they earnestly wish you may soon be able to resume the important duties of your station in the field, and that you may enjoy very many years of happiness."

The gallant Captain made the following reply.

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October.

"Gentlemen, I receive, with unqualified pleasure, this handsome token of your regard for me. When I reflect upon the long course of years, now approaching to thirty-six years, during which I have held the commission of Adjutant in the Regiment of which you form so respectable a part, and upon the constant official intercourse into which this situation has brought you with me, I am at once astonished and gratified to find how little, if any, I have suffered in your good opinion, from the harsh and often invidious duties I have had to exercise amongst you. But this at once proves the good sense and feeling, which have actuated you in the performance of the duties required of you, in the situations you respectively hold in the troop; at the same time it assures me that you have truly estimated my exertions, in considering them at all times intended for your honour and credit. The accident, too, of my having always resided amongst you, is no small gratification to me on this occasion. It indicates, at least, that as neighbours and friends our esteem is mutual. In taking leave of you, gentlemen, this will be very probably the last opportunity I shall have of publicly expressing to you the sincere esteem in which I hold you; and of thanking you for the alacrity with which you have ever obeyed me, in my official capacity; and especially for the innumerable instances of kindness I have ever experienced at your hands. The painful illness which bears me down will, I have every reason to fear, at no distant time incapacitate me for my situation. In that case I must, grievous as it will be for me, submit to the necessity of yielding up my office to a more efficient person. Here then, gentlemen, I bid you farewell, fervently wishing you health and prosperity, and a large share of that pleasure and

gratification which you seem so well disposed to bestow upon others. 1833.
October.

"To you, gentlemen, who in consideration of my ill health have so obligingly undertaken, on behalf of the troop, to deliver this Cup to me, I beg you to accept my particular thanks for the kind and considerate manner in which you have discharged the office, and to assure you that I shall ever hold you, with every individual in the troop, in my grateful remembrance."

The Cup was a well-executed piece of workmanship, chaste, and elegant in design, and enriched at the rim with a richly-chased foliage, from out of which spring the handles. On one side is the Stafford knot, raised in frosted silver, and emblazoned with military trophies, and the Standards of the Regiment; on the other the following inscription was beautifully engraved.

"This Cup

"was presented to Adjutant Mayne by the members of the Lichfield troop of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, as a token of their attachment to his person, and their sense of his long and valued services,

"October, 1833."

On Saturday, the 12th, the Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Story, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on Whittington Heath. The rain fell in such torrents that the troops were marched back to quarters on the conclusion of the review movements.

In the afternoon the following Regimental Order was published.

"October 12th, 1833.

"Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Lichfield has the greatest pleasure in conveying to the troops the extreme satisfaction Lieut.-Colonel Story expressed at the appearance

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October.

of the Regiment: he particularly remarked upon the superiority of the horses; and from what he saw of the troops manœuvring in the field, he was fully assured that there was no duty on which they may be called, but they would perform it with credit to themselves, and satisfaction to those who may be called upon to inspect them.

“Lord Lichfield cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, Major Peel, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Regiment, the great satisfaction he has experienced at their excellent conduct, and exertions, both in the field and in quarters; and begs to return them his grateful thanks for the cheerfulness, and eagerness, with which they have, during the week, co-operated with him, in an anxious endeavour to maintain that character for steadiness, good discipline, and excellence in the field, for which the Corps has been distinguished.

“Whatever doubts Lord Lichfield might have had in taking the command, after so able and highly esteemed an officer as Lieut.-Colonel Littleton, they have entirely subsided into a conviction that, so long as the high spirit prevails in the Regiment which has now been manifested, his humble abilities will in some degree be equal to the undertaking.”

During the week of permanent duty, the theatre in Lichfield was opened, by Mr. Cook.

Late in October, there was a partial turn-out among the colliers, and which, but for the prompt and judicious measures of the magistrates, might have become general, and attended with serious consequences.

A meeting was advertised to be held, at Oldbury, for the purpose of demanding of the coal-owners a

diminution of labour, from twelve to eight hours a day. 1833.
October.
The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Dudley Political Union, named Cook, and the speeches delivered on the occasion were represented as strongly tending to excite the passions of the colliers, and encourage dissatisfaction. The spirit of insubordination assuming a formidable appearance, and the turn-out of colliers extending itself, the magistrates, by means of placards, warned them of the illegality of their proceedings. A detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Himley troop, and the Dudley troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, were quickly assembled. The appearance of the military had the desired effect, and the attempts at disturbance were prevented.

April 1st. Captain Mayne, who had been Adjutant 1834.
April.
for nearly thirty-six years, retired, and Captain John Routledge Majendie, Half-Pay 92nd Highlanders, was appointed to the vacancy. This officer commenced his military career as Ensign, in the 22nd Regiment, in 1820; and on being promoted Lieutenant, exchanged into the 10th Regiment, of which for a time he was Adjutant. Upon obtaining his company, Captain Majendie exchanged into the 80th Regiment (Staffordshire Volunteers), and after eight years' service was, in 1828, placed upon Half-pay. In 1830, Captain Majendie was brought on Full-pay of the 92nd Highlanders, in which Regiment he served for one year, when he was again placed on Half-Pay.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- 1834.
September.
Colonel Lord Lichfield, on Tuesday, September 16th, for three days' permanent duty, and on Friday was inspected by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Earl Talbot, who

1834. expressed himself as much gratified with the admirably
September. efficient state of the Regiment.

About this time some alterations were made in the uniform of the Regiment, a new pattern shoulder-scale being introduced, by which a great improvement in its appearance was effected.

1835. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
September. Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Sunday, September 27th.

During the field-day, on Tuesday, a carriage, with out-riders, drove to the race-course, in which was His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, Lord Howe, and the Prince's tutor. The Prince and the other gentlemen immediately left the carriage, and mounting their horses rode up to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, by whom the Prince was received with the honours due to his rank, the band playing "God save the King." In spite of a pelting storm, the Regiment continued its movements. After remaining upon the ground a considerable time, the Prince and his party returned to their carriage, and drove off to Lichfield to see the Cathedral, and in the evening went back to Gopsall, where the Prince was on a visit.

October Friday, October 1st, was the day appointed for the presentation to the Regiment of five Standards, from the hands of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Lichfield, the Countess of Dartmouth, Lady Hather-ton, and Lady Peel. The weather being fine, the race-course presented the largest company ever known to be congregated there. Nor was it for numbers only that the company was remarkable; it comprised a large majority of the most eminent in station in the county,

all of whom seemed emulous to add to the splendour of the day, by coming on the race-course with their own horses, and equipages, in the highest possible order. An elegant stand was erected, in the centre of the course, for the ladies, and in it were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Lichfield, the Countess of Dartmouth, Lady Hatherton, and Lady Peel, who displayed the standards about to be delivered to the Regiment. The Standards (the same now in use) are of the most elaborate and costly description. The Royal Standard, carried by the 1st Squadron, presented by the Duchess of Sutherland, is of crimson silk, emblazoned with the well-known badges of England. The four regimental Banners are of white silk, bearing the Stafford knot in the centre, enclosed in a garter, with the regimental motto, and a wreath, surmounted by the Royal crown. To each of the Standards is attached a most superbly laced belt.

1835.
October.

At three o'clock the Regiment, nearly 700 strong, in five squadrons, was formed into five sides of a hexagon. The five senior Cornets present—Cornets T. Shaw Hellier, Thomas Chawner, Robert Wilson, William Mott, and T. Fleetwood, advanced to the centre, to deliver up the old Standards, and receive the new ones; and a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., marched forward to take charge of the former, and lodge them in due form. Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Lichfield then announced to the ladies that the preparations for the reception of the Standards were complete, and Captain and Adjutant Majendie rode up to receive them from the hands of the Duchess of Sutherland, and the other noble ladies. The Duchess of Sutherland accompanied their delivery

1835. with the following speech, on behalf of herself and her
October. distinguished friends.

“My Lord Lichfield—It is with feelings of pride and pleasure that we have the honour of presenting these Standards to your Lordship. That you may long bear this illustrious Standard of Royalty, which never knew defeat or shame; that this gallant Regiment, to whose loyal and patriotic services we are already deeply indebted, may long follow in that path in which you are sure to lead them; and that this bright banner may wave in peace, the dread of our foes, and the safeguard of our friends, is our earnest wish and prayer. Accept it, my Lord, from my hand; it cannot be consigned to better custody; accept it from those who live secure in your valour, happy in your fair neighbourhood, and who beg to live within your noble hearts.”

When the Cornets had received the Standards from Captain Majendie, Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Lichfield addressed the noble ladies who presented them as follows.

“In returning thanks to your Grace, and your four noble companions, for the very great and distinguished honour you have this day conferred upon the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, I feel that I never had a more difficult task imposed upon me, or one which I felt myself more inadequate to perform, with satisfaction, either to myself or to those comrades whose unworthy organ, as the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, I am called upon to be. Much however as I lament my want of power, to give expression to the warmth of my feelings on this occasion, I nevertheless am not so much ashamed to confess it, because I think I have justifiable grounds upon which to found my

excuse, and crave your indulgence, for I cannot but think that were I capable of addressing you without a considerable degree of embarrassment, upon an occasion more calculated than any other that can possibly be imagined, to excite in manly breasts the strongest emotions of pride, gratitude, and enthusiasm, I might well be liable to a charge of coldness (a charge to which I am unwilling to plead guilty), and an incapability of duly appreciating, not only this gratifying mark of your favour, but the extent of the confidence which, in committing these Standards to our protection, you have placed in us, as volunteers devoted in the hour of need to the service of our country. Upon these grounds I feel that at the hands of your Grace, and those other noble ladies, your companions, I shall not crave in vain; but I will confess I do not feel so secure of meeting with the same indulgence from my brother soldiers, who I am aware must feel that every word I utter falls infinitely short of those sentiments of gratitude, and admiration, which animate their breasts. When, Ladies, I look upon these beautiful Standards; when I regard the scene around me; when I behold the assemblage gathered together upon this occasion, applauding in their hearts your gracious act, and rejoicing in witnessing the honour you have conferred upon a body of men composed of many of their dearest friends, and nearest relations, I experience a degree of animation, and enthusiasm, that might almost carry me so far as to give expression to a wish, that some opportunity might be afforded us, of proving that the confidence you now evince in us has not been reposed in vain, and that these Standards which now so peacefully wave over our ranks, would be as proudly and triumphantly borne by us in the field of battle. When, however, I think of

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the peculiar nature of the force to which we belong ; when I reflect that beyond the usual and disagreeable duty which, in cases of riot and disturbance, we are called upon to perform, in aid of the Civil power—our swords can only be drawn in civil strife, or against a foreign enemy fighting on British soil—I may, I think, be fairly excused for suppressing the presumptuous wish, and uttering a fervent prayer that, except for the sake of perfecting ourselves in our duties, and rendering ourselves efficient if our services should be required, or else upon some joyous and gratifying occasion like the present, our swords may ever remain peacefully in their scabbards. Having, however, expressed that wish, I think I may, without being subject to such a charge, be permitted to say that, I am confident that this Regiment will neither be the last to enter the field nor the first to quit it. Ladies—I do not think it either necessary or convenient to detain you longer. Allow me then to assure you of the devout homage of myself, and my comrades, and to offer you the warmest and sincerest thanks of our grateful hearts. I will not pay the Regiment so bad a compliment as to say any favour was necessary to induce them to do their duty. I have long known it, and from experience can speak of the readiness with which its services are always rendered. At the same time, so distinguished an honour cannot fail to be a stimulus to us, to persevere in that course which has attained for us that high character for efficiency, and discipline, which I am proud to say they hold as a Yeomanry Corps. I will not say they are superior to others ; my wish is that every other Regiment should be as efficient as I feel this to be ; and that they should be all animated with one feeling of loyalty to their King, and devotion to their country ;

and then, under whatever circumstances of difficulty we may find ourselves placed, or whatever dangers may threaten us, I confidently anticipate but one result, and in the words of our immortal bard, say—

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“Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will shock them ; nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.”

The Cornets then retired to their respective squadrons, and amidst the loud hurrahs of the Regiment and of the spectators, the imposing ceremony was concluded by the band playing “God save the King.”

The noble ladies who presented the Standards, and a large party, dined with Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, and the officers of the Regiment, at the George Hotel, in the evening. The Earl of Lichfield presided, and was supported by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. At the table were the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, Earl Talbot, the Countess of Lichfield, the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, the Earl and Countess of Bradford, Lord and Lady Hatherton, the Earl and Countess of Uxbridge, Lord and Lady Waterpark, Colonel the Hon. G. and Mrs. Anson, Lady Peel, Lady Anson, Lord A. Paget, Lord G. Paget, Lord Bagot, Sir G. Anson, Sir Roger Gresley, Bart., Sir Edward Scott, Bart., General Monckton, &c., &c.

A grand ball at the Guildhall, given by Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Lichfield and the Countess, concluded the pleasures of the day. The hall was for the first time lighted with gas, and its walls having been newly painted, this ancient building had an appearance of richness and brilliancy which it had never known before ; and a more splendid display of beauty, rank, and fashion was never assembled within its walls. The room pre-

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sented the appearance of a fancy dress ball, every kind of uniform in the service being represented. About eleven o'clock, His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge entered the room, with Sir Robert Peel.

On Saturday, October 3rd, the Regiment was inspected by the Marquis of Anglesey. Soon after the formation of the Regiment, on Whittington Heath, the gallant Marquis, in the uniform of the 7th Hussars, rode on to the ground, attended by a brilliant Staff.

At the conclusion of the review, the Regiment was formed into a square, when the Marquis of Anglesey, in an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheered, expressed his satisfaction, and surprise, at the discipline of the Corps, and its perfect state of efficiency; declaring that he thought them able to perform any service, and assuring them that as long as he was able to cross a saddle, the Regiment should never want a General officer to inspect it.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield afterwards addressed the troops. He said that after the very great praise and high honour conferred upon the Regiment by the noble and gallant Marquis of Anglesey, he could not take leave of them without offering to them his sincere and grateful thanks, for their conduct and hearty co-operation upon this occasion; and in a kind manner he wished them health and happiness until they met again.

The officers' mess in the evening was at the George Hotel, at which, including the officers, were upwards of 100 noblemen and gentlemen.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield presided, supported on his right by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Hatherton, and Sir Robert Peel; and on his left by the Marquis of Anglesey, Lieutenant-

General Sir George Anson, Sir George Teesdale, the Earl of Uxbridge, Colonel the Hon. G. Anson, and Mr. W. Peel. 1835.
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After the loyal and customary toasts, Lord Lichfield said that upon a late occasion the noble Lord Lieutenant of the county had done the Regiment the honour to inspect them ; when he expressed his admiration of their efficiency in the warmest terms ; but, anxious as he was that the Regiment should this year be reviewed by an officer of rank, whose discrimination could detect even the smallest error in discipline or manœuvre, it had occurred to him that no person could be more proper than their gallant neighbour, "the first Cavalry officer in the world," the Marquis of Anglesey, whose health he concluded by giving.

The most enthusiastic cheers greeted the toast, and the band struck up "See the conquering hero comes." After the applause had subsided, the gallant Marquis rose, and in an eloquent manner acknowledged the kind, enthusiastic, and affectionate regard with which his health had been drank. It happened that nearly every Cavalry regiment in His Majesty's service had passed before him, but the discipline and perfect efficiency of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry struck him with the greatest surprise. Of such a Regiment, under the command of their noble Colonel, whose peculiar aptitude fitted him for that honour, the county, and the country, might indeed be proud. It was, he said, a gratifying spectacle to see this day persons of all ranks putting aside political feeling, and meeting each other in such a manner. Nothing could conduce more to the happiness of the people, and the good of the country, than such an example of friendly intercourse, and good fellowship. The gallant Marquis concluded

1835. by proposing, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, with three
October. times three.

Lord Lichfield returned thanks, and in able speech proposed the brother of one of his oldest friends, and one of his best officers in the field (Major Peel), who he was sorry to say was prevented by indisposition from attending. He need only add that he was about to name Sir Robert Peel, with three times three.

Sir Robert Peel offered his most grateful acknowledgments for the unexpected honour conferred upon him. Although he did not belong to the Corps, he was intimately allied with it. After the encomiums that had been passed upon it by one of the greatest men of his country, it would be presumption in him to add anything by way of compliment; still he might be allowed to mention, that when holding high office in the country, he had had occasion to convey to the Regiment the highest reward that could be bestowed—the approbation of the Crown, and the thanks of the country (cheers).

Lord Lichfield then proposed, the Ladies who had presented the Standards, with nine times nine, which was received with immense applause.

At the conclusion of the week of permanent duty, the following Regimental Order was published.

“Head Quarters, Lichfield,

“October 4th, 1835.

“Lieut.-Colonel Commandant the Earl of Lichfield, cannot in justice to his own feelings, allow the Regiment to march from their quarters, without expressing to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, his most cordial thanks for the strength of their muster, their excellent conduct in quarters, and above all their clean and soldier-like appearance in the field.

The Earl of Lichfield has been particularly requested by the Marquis of Anglesey to convey, in Regimental Orders to the Regiment, his Lordship's entire satisfaction, and perfect astonishment, at all he witnessed.

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"The Earl of Lichfield having conveyed personally to the Regiment, at the conclusion of the inspection, the high and flattering terms of encomium in which the first Cavalry officer of the age was pleased to express himself; it only remains for the Earl of Lichfield to testify his extreme gratification, in having been made the medium of so pleasing a commission; a gratification which he is quite confident the good conduct of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry will always enable him to enjoy.

"By order,

"R. J. MAJENDIE,

"Capt. and Adj. S. Y. C."

The old Regimental Standards were placed in the custody of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield shortly after this time.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Sunday, September 18th, and was inspected on the 24th, by Lieut.-Colonel Clarke, 7th Dragoon Guards.

1836.
September.

By special appointment of the Government, the inspection this year was of the most minute description that any Yeomanry Corps could undergo; and it was thought that the very existence of the Regiment depended upon the report that would be made of it. In a Regimental Order, at the end of the week, Lord Lichfield announced, with feelings of the highest satisfaction, that Lieut. Colonel Clarke had pledged himself

1836. to report most favourably to Government of the discipline and high state of efficiency of the Regiment.
September.

In this year the Rev. John Clare resigned the Chaplaincy of the Regiment.

1837. June 20th. King William IV died.

July. July 12th. The Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen throughout the county. In several towns processions were formed upon the occasion; the Wolverhampton troop, under Cornet Crane, taking part in that at Wolverhampton.

At the general election, which took place consequent upon the death of the King, riots occurred at Lane End, in the Potteries. On Tuesday, July 25th, as soon as it became known that the liberal candidates, Messrs. Sheridan and Bridges, had been defeated at Stoke-upon-Trent, much dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the populace; and as evening approached the excitement increased, until at length the mob commenced breaking the windows of the friends of the successful candidates, and proceeded to other acts of violence. The work of destruction proceeded at a most awful rate, windows, shutters, doors, &c., falling before the fury of the mob, many of whom were armed with heavy bludgeons, which were freely used in their lawless depredations. The violence and rapidity of the attack, spread consternation amongst the inhabitants, and the police and special constables appeared to be perfectly powerless. An attack upon the Police Office was made, with the object of rescuing a notorious poacher, who was in custody on a charge of felony; but the Inspector consented that the doors should be thrown open if the mob would desist, especially as the Superintendent,

Thompson, and several constables, were inside the office at the time, without the least chance of escape, and their lives would probably be sacrificed. As soon as the prisoner was rescued by the mob, Thompson was pursued, and effected his escape with difficulty.

1837.
July.

About two o'clock on the morning of the 26th, the fury of the mob somewhat abated, and messages were despatched to the various neighbouring magistrates, apprising them of the state of the town. About eleven o'clock they arrived, and the attack upon the Police Office being renewed, they immediately read the riot act. Shortly after this, Captain Powys sustained a most brutal attack from a desperate character, whom he would have secured had not the mob prevented him. This led to a renewal of the outrages, and it was determined that the Newcastle troop, under Captain Wicksted, which had been sent for by the magistrates, should enter the town. On arriving opposite the New Church, at Longton, the Yeomanry were fiercely attacked by the mob, and several of them were injured by brick-ends, stones, &c. They however cleared the streets, but there being no police, they were unable to dislodge them from the churchyard, it being inaccessible to horsemen. Captain Wicksted, finding himself in this awkward situation, withdrew his troop to the Maer, closely followed by the mob, who did not suspect his intention. When in the open ground, the troop was quickly wheeled about, the mob immediately put to flight, and many prisoners were captured.

The populace were afterwards addressed by Mr. Ridgway, and others, from the Eagle Inn, and the excitement appeared allayed.

On Thursday, 27th, although no great outrage was

1837. committed, the mob carried on a system of intimidation,
 July. by levying contributions on the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, under promise of exempting them from the fate of their neighbours. The ringleaders in these disturbances were apprehended on Saturday morning, about two o'clock, by order of the magistrates. A detachment of the Regiment, consisting of three troops; the Stafford, under Lieutenant Bond; the Newcastle, under Captain Wicksted; and the Uttoxeter, under Lieutenant Turnor; commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, left Newcastle at mid-night, in pouring rain, and proceeded by way of Trentham, and Blurton, to the Maer, close to Lane End, on the Uttoxeter road. At this place the Yeomanry were met by R. Adderley, Esq., and Captain Powys, two of the county magistrates. After waiting about an hour for day-light, the Yeomanry were ordered to the west side of the town, in order to receive into their custody such individuals as might be brought by the police force, then employed in their apprehension. Newcastle police officers, superintended by Mr. Cottrill, and the Lane End police, superintended by Mr. Thompson, had been intrusted with the warrants, to apprehend between thirty and forty rioters. The police were accompanied by a few infantry soldiers, being two recruiting parties quartered in the neighbourhood. They began their duty about half-past four o'clock, and by seven had accomplished it, having secured twenty prisoners. The greater part of the delinquents made no resistance, and two or three of them who did were soon subdued, by being made acquainted with the force that was ready to be brought against them.

Happily, the whole business was got through without exciting any commotion in the town, or calling for the

active interference of the Yeomanry; indeed, the plan was so quietly and judiciously carried into effect, that numbers of the inhabitants rose from their beds in ignorance of their town having been visited by a large police force, supported by a body of cavalry. The prisoners were placed in various vehicles provided for the purpose, and brought to Newcastle, guarded by the Yeomanry. No attempt at rescue was made, nor was any annoyance offered to any of the parties engaged in this unpleasant duty. About ten o'clock, the prisoners were brought before the magistrates, and the result was that nineteen of them were committed, two of whom were liberated on bail. The seventeen prisoners were sent to the County gaol the same evening, escorted by a strong body of Yeomanry.

1837.
July.

The three troops which were employed upon this occasion were dismissed to their homes on the 30th.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, for permanent duty, September 24th. In consequence of the illness of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, the command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Monckton. The inspection was made on the 30th, by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Maxwell Wallace, K.H., 5th Dragoon Guards.

September.

In this year a new chaco was begun to be introduced into the Regiment, the old-fashioned helmet being done away with. It was a very heavy head-dress, and most unsuited to a cavalry soldier; but was, nevertheless, in general use among the Light Cavalry regiments, throughout the army.

In order to effect every possible reduction in the public expenditure, consistent with the tranquillity of the country, Government determined upon a reduction of the Yeomanry of Great Britain; which was effected

1838.

1838. by disbanding eighty-three troops, in various counties; but the Staffordshire Regiment was not touched.

June. June 28th was the day fixed for the Coronation of the Queen, and great rejoicings were made throughout the county. Processions were formed at Lichfield, Newcastle, and Burton, in which the respective troops belonging to those neighbourhoods took part.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased at this time, in commemoration of her visit to Shugborough, to alter the appellation of the Regiment, and to distinguish it by giving it the title of

THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT.

In consequence of this, the facings of the Regiment were changed to scarlet, instead of white, and some other alterations were made in the uniform.

September. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 29th, and was inspected, October 5th, by Lieut.-Colonel Townshend, 14th Light Dragoons.

In the autumn of this year, a very uneasy spirit began to display itself among the working classes in the manufacturing counties. Immense meetings were convened in various quarters, and the language of the demagogues who addressed the multitudes on these occasions was highly inflammatory. The dissatisfaction of the people was no doubt connected with the new Poor law, which was extending its operation throughout those districts; but it is probable that its more immediate cause was the high price of bread. It was, however, a remedy of a very general and sweeping character that the population was taught to demand, being nothing short of universal suffrage. A document, called the "People's Charter," was framed, and put in circulation; the articles of which, as may be supposed, were of

a somewhat extravagant description. The year closed 1838. with the arrest of Stephens, the leader of the Chartists, as the advocates of these principles were called; an event which was made the occasion of numerous tumultuous meetings, at which Messrs. Oastler, and Feargus O'Connor, gave way to a more than customary licence of frantic and seditious declamation. It was not to 1839. be expected, that demonstrations of this nature would not proceed beyond a deliberative stage. Pikes and guns were procured in great numbers, by the labouring classes, and the system of armed processions, and nocturnal intimidation, proceeded to such an extent, that at length Government, later in the year, was compelled to issue an order to the Lords Lieutenant of the more disaffected counties, authorizing them to accept the armed assistance of those persons who might place themselves at their disposal, for the preservation of the public peace. A remarkable feature in the Chartist agitation was the hostility declared by them, not so much against the privileged orders of the state, who had hitherto been the especial objects of democratic indignation, as against the capitalists in general. It was, in fact, an insurrection directed avowedly against the middle classes; and these violent alterations in the form of government, were sought by them, as far as they could for any definite purpose, less for the sake of any additional power, or privilege, which might be expected by these means to fall to their share, than with the view of bringing about some hitherto unexperienced state of society; in which the effects of accumulated funds, in employing labourers at insignificant sums, for the aggrandizement of the possessors, would have utterly disappeared.

Conflicts with the police, and military, took place

1839. later, in Wales, and different parts of the country, and one of a most serious nature occurred in the Potteries, in May, occasioned, it was believed, by the strong prejudice entertained by the lower orders against the new police.

January. The first occasion in this year, on which any portion of the Regiment was called upon to assist the Civil power, was a most destructive fire, at Walsall, January 13th. A detachment of the Walsall troop, consisting of eighteen men, under Lieutenant Forster, was called out to protect the property which escaped the flames; and it was dismissed, with the thanks of the Mayor, the same day.

May. On Tuesday, May 7th, a beer-seller, named Robert Hollins, of the Leopard Inn, in Lane End, required the assistance of the police to quell a serious disturbance in his house. Five of the company were apprehended, and locked up. The constables, in the discharge of their duty, were much abused, and assaulted with stones, and other missiles. A considerable mob assembled the same night round the Police Office, and threatened, if the prisoners were not released, to raze the building to the ground. Matters assuming a more formidable aspect, a private meeting of some of the inhabitants was held, to consider what steps ought to be taken to avert further mischief; when it was determined instantly to make a representation to the Lord Lieutenant, and the county magistrates, of the state of the town, with the view of obtaining the necessary assistance and protection. A communication was also made to the Civil authorities at Newcastle, and the Potteries, requesting aid. On the evening of Wednesday, the 8th, the Newcastle troop, under Captain Tomlinson, and a recruiting party, under Lieutenant

Deacon, accompanied by R. Adderley, Esq., and Captain Mainwaring, arrived at Lane End ; and soon afterwards the prisoners were removed from the Station-house to Newcastle, under the charge of Mr. Cottrill and an escort. This infuriated the mob, who immediately assailed the Yeomanry with stones, brick-ends, &c., and it soon became apparent, that unless these violent and lawless proceedings were vigorously suppressed, serious consequences would ensue. The magistrates therefore determined to read the riot act, which was done by Captain Mainwaring, about eight o'clock ; who also warned the populace against further infraction of the law. Notwithstanding this cautionary warning, the mob, as darkness approached, continued their outrages, with increased violence, by pelting the troops with stones, and which led to orders being given to scour the streets. This alarming state of things continued till long after midnight, and the mob having used fire-arms, the Newcastle troop was ordered to fire upon the rioters ; the result being that a youth, named Chetwyn, was shot through the body, and several other rioters were wounded. A young man, named Chiltern, had his skull cloven ; but it was said at the time to have been done with a cutlass. A policeman, named Birchall, was very much hurt by a stone. Several of the Yeomen were severely injured, not only by the missiles of their assailants, but from their horses falling in the darkness, over barricades made of crates, which the mob had erected across several of the streets.

1839.
May.

During the disturbances, the police exhibited great courage and activity, and a number of the rioters most actively engaged in leading the mob, and using violence, were secured, and lodged in the Station-house.

In the course of Thursday, the 9th, the Stafford troop,

1839. under Lieutenant Hand, and the Uttoxeter troop, under
May. Captain the Hon. W. Bagot, arrived at Lane End, but fortunately their active services were not required, the town being in a great measure restored to tranquillity. Very little damage was done to property during the riots, beyond the breaking of a few lamps and windows. Twenty-three prisoners were brought before the magistrates, charged with riot, nine of whom were committed to Stafford, and forwarded there under escort. The troops of Yeomanry returned to their homes on Sunday, being relieved by strong detachments of the 79th Regiment and of the Rifle Brigade.

The conduct of the Newcastle troop on this occasion, which, from being nearest to the spot, bore the brunt of the affair, called forth the approbation of Lord John Russell; and the Lord Lieutenant, in a letter to Captain Tomlinson, enclosing a paragraph from a communication he had received from that nobleman, said, "that his sentiments of the value of the services of the Yeomanry, so often called upon to preserve the peace, and put down seditious insurrections, were too well known to need repeating, but he should feel much obliged by Captain Tomlinson stating to the officers and men under his command, that fully appreciating their zeal, energy, and courage, he never felt more pleasure in being the channel through which the approbation of Her Majesty's ministers was conveyed to them."

July. In the month of July, Birmingham became the scene of most alarming disturbances. A Chartist society, called the National Convention, was holding its sittings in that town, and contributed great activity to the motions of the Chartists, who made a practice of assembling every evening, in great numbers, in the open space called the Bull Ring. On the 5th, a disturbance

occurred, which was quelled by the 4th Dragoon Guards and the police. Although a general outbreak was prevented for the time, the town continued in a feverish state of excitement. A meeting of Chartists was fixed for the morning of the 15th, at Holloway Head, but it having proved a failure, a second meeting was called in the evening, and was most numerous attended. At the close of this meeting, the crowds who had attended it made their way to the Bull Ring, and about seven o'clock the police were ordered to disperse them. Having met with resistance, they were compelled to resort to some violence, and wounded three men. The police, in order to avoid all cause for irritation, were called into the Police office yard. The mob soon after became exceedingly tumultuous, and commenced breaking the windows of the office, and flinging stones into the yard, where the police were drawn up. From breaking windows, the rioters at length turned their attention to the houses themselves, and no great time elapsed before they forced an entrance into several, which were pillaged of their contents; and whatever was of a combustible nature the people carried into the square, and piling goods of all sorts, chests and canisters, linen drapery and upholstery, one upon another, set fire to them altogether. Not content with this, they carried back the burning materials, and deliberately set fire to two houses. A simultaneous attack was made upon the Nelson Hotel, and by throwing lighted brands into the doors of some shops which had been forcibly driven in, a general conflagration was on the point of being kindled. The police made their appearance about half-past ten, under some magistrates, and were followed by the military. The first onset was followed by an almost instantaneous discomfiture of the rioters, and by mid-

1839.
July.

1839. night the mob had dispersed, and the streets remained
 July. tranquil until the morning, when the whole extent of the devastation was revealed. Besides the premises which were consumed by fire, nearly twenty shops were destroyed, and it was reckoned that £40,000 would not cover the damages. Severe strictures were passed upon the conduct of the magistrates of Birmingham, but an inquiry which was instituted by the Home Office terminated in their favour.

In consequence of these riots, a large military force was immediately assembled round Birmingham. The Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry was assembled on the 15th, and quartered in the different towns in the neighbourhood. The Himley troop, under Lieutenant Aston, was called out on the 16th, and remained on duty, at Himley, for ten days. The Walsall troop, under Captain Forster, was marched to Handsworth
 August. on the 25th, where it remained until August 1st; being relieved successively by the following troops—the Tamworth, under Captain R. Peel; the Lichfield, under Captain Mott; and the Wolverhampton, under Captain Hordern. The latter were dismissed, by order of the magistrates, on the 25th. During the whole of the time the several troops were on duty, they were actively employed in patrolling the neighbourhood, and keeping open the communication with the other forces in the country. For the services performed on this occasion, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield received a letter from the magistrates of Handsworth, expressing their acknowledgments of the alacrity with which the troops had assembled, and of the zeal and efficiency with which they discharged their duties.

From Colonel Thorn, Commanding at Birmingham, Lord Lichfield received the following letter.

" Birmingham, August 24th, 1839.

1839.
August.

" My Lord,

" May I request your Lordship to do me the favour to make acceptable to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the four troops of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, who have recently been on duty at Handsworth, and have this day been dismissed by the magistrates from their attendance, my best thanks for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the execution of the duties they were respectively called upon to perform. Their soldier-like appearance, and orderly conduct in quarters, as well as the effective state in which the several troops assembled, merit my entire approbation, and I shall not fail to make the same known to Lord John Russell.

To Captain Majendie, the Adjutant of the Regiment, who was for a month quartered at Handsworth, with the several troops, my especial thanks are due, for his good services, and I shall feel obliged if your Lordship will have the kindness to express them to him for me.

" I have the honour to be, my Lord,

" &c., &c., &c.,

" A. THORN,

" Col. & A. Q. M. G.

" Commanding in Birmingham."

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Friday, October 4th, and was inspected on the 10th, by Lieut.- Colonel Chatterton, 4th Dragoon Guards. The inspection was unusually minute in some respects; and, for the purpose of testing the fire-arms, the Regiment was ranked past by single files, each man firing his pistol when opposite the Inspecting officer.

November 11th, Monday, the Queen Dowager left

1839.
November.

Gopsall, where she had been on a visit to Lord Howe, for Sir Robert Peel's. The Tamworth troop assembled at Fazeley, and marched to Polesworth; from which place it escorted Her Majesty to Drayton Manor. The escort consisted of Lieutenant Stevens, Cornet Har-topp, and forty rank and file. Upon the same evening Lord Howe forwarded the following letter to Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, conveying her Majesty's thanks.

" Drayton Manor,

" November 11th, 1839.

" My dear Lichfield,

" In consequence of a communication I received on Saturday evening, the Queen Dowager was pleased to accept an escort of your Regiment, from Polesworth to this place. The Queen is just arrived, and commands me not to allow a moment to elapse without requesting you to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Tamworth troop, the most grateful thanks of Her Majesty for this proof of attention; and her entire approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the men and conduct of the detachment; and the assurance that Queen Adelaide will never cease to appreciate the kind motive which prompted the offer of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Yeomanry, on the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to the county of Stafford.

" Believe me, my dear Lord Lichfield,

" Very truly yours,

" HOWE."

" Lieut.-Colonel Commandant,

" The Earl of Lichfield."

On Tuesday, the Queen Dowager visited Tamworth; and on Wednesday, 13th, Lichfield. The Lichfield troop assembled at two o'clock on that day, and marched

to Packington gate, where it awaited the arrival of Her Majesty, who was attended by Lord Howe, Sir R. Peel, and others, the whole party occupying four carriages, and escorted them into the city. Near the boundary of the city, Her Majesty was met by the Corporation and the principal inhabitants, who formed in procession, and accompanied her to the Cathedral. A Royal salute was fired from cannon stationed on Burrow Cop Hill, as the procession passed. The streets through which the Royal party was to pass were decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags, &c. A triumphal arch was erected in St. John Street, opposite the residence of R. Greene, Esq.; surmounted with the Royal arms, and underneath, in letters of gold, "Welcome Adelaide." Another arch was also erected at the west gate of the Close. The Queen Dowager, on her return to Drayton Manor in the evening, was escorted by the Lichfield troop as far as the Gallows Wharf. The officers present on this occasion were Captain Mott, Captain and Adjutant Majendie, Lieutenant W. Mott, and Cornet T. A. Griffith.

1839.
November.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 26th, and was inspected, October 2nd, by Lieut.-Colonel Clarke Kennedy, 7th Dragoon Guards.

1840.
September.

In this year Lord Paget, who had recently become Captain of the Burton troop, obtained permission for it to be called the Anglesey troop.

A general election took place in the summer, and the Newcastle troop, under Lieutenant Beech, was on duty for three days at that place, and the Uttoxeter troop at Trentham for four days.

1841.

1841. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
September. Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 18th, and was inspected on the 24th, by Lieut.-Colonel White, 6th Dragoons.

1842. In January, the Tamworth troop presented Captain
January. Robert S. Peel with a sword, in honour of his recovery from a very severe accident, which he had sustained in the hunting field, in the previous year.

During the spring, the iron trade of the county was in a very distressed state; but the pressure affected the nailers more particularly, who determined not to work upon a further reduction of wages being announced.

April. On Monday, April 24th, a body of men, chiefly nailers, about 2000 in number, assembled in a tumultuous manner near Dudley, and proceeded to the residences of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Jones, Mr. Cox, and other magistrates, and compelled them by force to accompany them to Dudley. On arriving at the Hotel, in Dudley, Mr. Charles Molineaux proposed that a number of masters should meet, and endeavour to come to some satisfactory arrangement, as to prices for the future. The meeting was fixed for three o'clock, and in the meantime information was despatched to Birmingham, with the request that the military might be held in readiness. By the time appointed, the mob, who had remained in the street very impatiently, now commenced an attack on the gates of the hotel, which were on the point of being forced, when the military arrived, and the riot act having been read, they proceeded to disperse the mob, which they effected without much difficulty. On Tuesday the mob assembled in small bodies, and went about the different villages, threatening to cut and in some cases cutting the bellows, to prevent the men

from working. The Himley troop was called out, and remained on duty for several days. The Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry was assembled on the 25th, and was quartered at Stourbridge, Dudley, and other places in the neighbourhood, and remained on duty until May 11th. 1842.
April.

Disturbances of a most serious nature, originating in a strike for wages, and inflamed by political excitement through the Chartists, and other agitators, broke out in July, among the manufacturing population of Lancashire, and kindled a flame which spread with great rapidity through the populous districts of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, extending finally to the manufacturing towns of Scotland, and the collieries of Wales. July.

Early in July, dissatisfaction began to display itself in the Pottery district, by lawless mobs, chiefly colliers, but joined by other dissolute characters, and men out of employ, going about the district, and forcibly stopping the men from work at the numerous collieries, and creating much terror in the public mind by their lawless proceedings. Whilst so engaged, alms and food were requested from persons who were met with, or at shops, and private or public houses. In most cases the solicitations greatly resembled a demand, and in some it was nothing less than that. Upon a refusal being given, remarks were occasionally made about the houses being pulled down. The ostensible origin of the discontent and disturbances was said to have arisen in this way. Some five or six weeks previously, the colliers at Mr. Sparrow's extensive works, near Longton, where about 300 men were employed, left their employment, in consequence of a proposed reduction in wages, without the usual fortnightly notice. Mr. Sparrow had iron mines,

1842. as well as coal mines, and the reason given by him to
 July. his colliers for the reduction of their wages, was, that finding the competition in the iron trade so severe, in consequence of the low prices of iron at the Welsh and Scotch works, he found it impossible to go on. Upon this most of the men turned out, and were supported by subscriptions of colliers, and other operatives. It was more or less generally true that Chartist principles had made considerable progress amongst the colliers at this time, and that Chartist speakers had had much influence in creating the dissatisfaction in the minds of the colliers generally; many of whom, from the depression in other trades, were suffering for the want of full employment, and excited them to turn out and adopt active measures of resistance.

- Monday, 11th, the "turn out," accompanied by other colliers and men out of employ, proceeded to turn out the men at work at the various collieries in the district; Mr. Smith's, of Longton; Mr. Sparrow's, Moss Field Colliery; the Dividy Lane, the Bentilee, and Bucknall; hoping thereby to promote their object, that of obtaining increased wages and a shorter time of work. Many persons were assaulted and maltreated; some men who were found working being forced out, ducked, and threatened if they resumed work. On Tuesday, the attention of several of the county magistrates being drawn to the disturbed state of the district, and protection being requested by several gentlemen, who considered their property in danger, a full meeting of magistrates took place at Caverswall, and afterwards at Newcastle. The magistrates immediately determined to call in the aid of the military. The Newcastle troop, which had notice to be in readiness, was instantly summoned, and remained under arms during the night.

Throughout this day the same lawless course was pursued as on Monday. The Longton colliers went to Winton's Wood, where they were met by men from other places. During the day were visited, a pit near Mr. Hackwood's works, Bell's Mill pit, Boothen Brook pit, and the collieries at Bucknall, Norton, Cobridge, and Tunstall, and the men forced to desist from work, or leave the pits. Without the military, resistance to such a force was useless, and the mob was obliged to be left to do as it liked.

1842.
July.

About twelve o'clock, on Wednesday, a detachment of the 12th Regiment, under Captain Granet, arrived at Newcastle, by train, from Weedon. In the afternoon, the infantry, and the Newcastle troop, under Lieutenant Wilkinson, proceeded through Stoke to Longton. The force was headed by the following magistrates. Messrs. T. B. Rose, Police Magistrate of the district; Ralph Adderley, Captain Powys, Smith Child, J. A. Wise, P. B. Broade, J. Meigh, R. Heathcote, and others. Nothing particular occurred while the party was out, a great number of the colliers having gone to the neighbourhood of Cheadle, and those who remained, manifested no disposition to try their strength against the military. The magistrates and soldiers returned to Newcastle late in the evening. As they were leaving Longton some stones were thrown at them, but no mischief was done. On Thursday, 14th, the military force was further augmented by the arrival of the Congleton troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry, under Lieutenant Reade. At mid-day, the whole of the military force assembled in the High Street of Newcastle, and marched direct to Hanley, accompanied, as before, by Mr. Rose and the county magistrates. There they found a great crowd, and a very hostile feeling prevailed.

1842. In consequence of the mob beginning to pelt the
July. soldiers, the riot act was read, and the former, fearing what might follow, made off in all directions. In the evening the soldiers returned to Newcastle.

Friday, 15th, the colliers assembled in great numbers on the Crown Bank, near Hanley, most of them armed with sticks. A mob went to Chapel en-le-Frith, where some men were ill-used, and other outrages were committed at Far Green. On this day the Uttoxeter troop, under Lieutenant Hall, arrived in Newcastle. Saturday, 16th, all the collieries in the Potteries, and for some distance round, were totally stopped, and the colliers, some 4000 or 5000 in number, were wandering over the district, in larger or smaller bodies. After the arrival of the military in the neighbourhood, they conducted themselves with more caution, but still their movements and numbers were sufficient to excite considerable alarm; and the gratuities of money, and food, which they frequently asked for, and obtained, were not always bestowed, especially in country places, as a free-will offering. The whole of the military force, consisting of the Newcastle and Uttoxeter troops, the Congleton troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry, and a detachment of the 12th Regiment, headed by Lord Dartmouth and several of the magistrates, left Newcastle, and proceeded to the Pottery race ground, a central situation, in the midst of the population, and very near to the extensive coal works of Lord Granville. The buildings of the race-stand afforded tolerable accommodation for the men and horses. On this day Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, and Major and Adjutant Majendie arrived, also Captain Tomlinson, who took command of the Newcastle troop. From Saturday until Tuesday part of the military were under arms, on the race ground, night and day, being

relieved every eight hours. Monday, 18th, a detachment of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, under Captain Dyson, relieved the Uttoxeter and Congleton troops, who returned to their homes. The following day no particular movement took place on the part of the colliers, but on Wednesday, a large body of turn-out colliers assembled at Knutton Heath, with the intention, as it afterwards proved, of visiting the collieries at Apedale, where it was supposed some of the colliers had returned to their work. In the afternoon, between 200 and 300 colliers surrounded Mr. Heathcote's house, and placed his family in the utmost state of alarm. Mr. Heathcote was from home, having gone to Newcastle, but upon a messenger finding him he immediately returned, a party of Dragoons and Rifles being directed to follow as expeditiously as possible.

1842.
July.

Mr. Heathcote's servants and workmen had, in the meantime, effectually prevented any hostile intentions, and the turn-outs moved off to the collieries. Three companies of the Rifle Brigade having arrived at Newcastle, in addition to the other troops, the Newcastle troop was dismissed, having been on duty for eight days. By degrees, the state of affairs in the Pottery district took a more favourable turn; the men began to find out that "no work no wages" was a position too uncomfortable to be maintained for any considerable period of time, and with the exception of an attempt to stop the men who had commenced work at Mr. Kinnersly's, at Kidsgrove, and which was frustrated without conflict, the week passed off quietly, and tranquillity was in a great measure restored by the 29th.

Monday, 25th, the colliers in the Southern mining district of the county followed the example of those in the north, and turned out; their proceedings being

1842. accompanied with such threatening appearances, that
 July. military aid was at once demanded. The colliers in the neighbourhood of Walsall, having proceeded to stop the men working in the lime-stone and coal pits, compelling the men to join them in their progress, or subjecting them to ill-usage, so that in the course of the day, all was at a stand. Apprehensions being entertained that disturbances might take place the following day, in Walsall, the Walsall troop attended Captain Forster, to receive orders; and a request was also sent to Birmingham, for a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. On Wednesday and Thursday the colliers again congregated, but no breach of the peace occurred. Upon the latter day the troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards was moved to Wednesbury, being considered a more central point, and the Walsall troop was ordered to hold itself in readiness. The Himley troop, under Lieutenant Aston, was called out, and assembled at Himley. In the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, serious apprehensions were at one time entertained that the mob would proceed to acts of violence, but nothing more serious occurred than the visiting of a few bakers' shops, and the ducking of men who wished to continue at work. The military force of the neighbourhood was increased by some infantry from Weedon, and large numbers of special constables were sworn in, throughout the mining districts. During the week, the turn-out colliers were addressed by Chartist leaders, in different places.

August. August 1st, the Walsall troop, under Captain Forster, was marched to Wednesbury, and the Wolverhampton, under Lieutenant Crane, to Walsall. Thursday, 4th, these two troops were inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, and dismissed, with orders to hold them-

selves in readiness to be called upon if required. 1842.
 Private Perks, of the Wolverhampton troop, while August.
 returning home, was thrown from his horse, and much
 injured by concussion of the brain. The state of affairs
 during this week was very unsatisfactory and unsettled,
 parties of colliers still moving about, with women and
 children, soliciting alms. The Himley troop continued
 on duty, at Himley.

The tranquillity of the Pottery district, which had
 been in a great measure restored, was again disturbed,
 at midnight, on Saturday August 6th, by the sudden
 assembling of a mob, at Burslem, who excited great
 alarm among the inhabitants, and caused considerable
 destruction of property. In the afternoon of that day,
 four men, representing themselves as colliers, were
 soliciting contributions with a box, in the market, at
 Burslem, on behalf of the unemployed colliers. The
 magistrates having given orders that such persons were
 to be taken into custody, and three men having been
 convicted a few days previously, for a similar offence,
 the men were apprehended, and placed in the lock-up.
 Indirect threats were made that they would be released
 before morning. The town remained quiet until about
 twelve o'clock, when suddenly two loud hurrahs were
 heard, in the direction of the Waterloo Road, and
 immediately about 200 men made their appearance at
 the Town Hall, some carrying colliers' picks. The first
 object of the mob was to release the men confined in
 the lock-up, which was speedily done, by breaking the
 locks. The mob then proceeded to break the windows
 of the Town Hall. Under their leader, the mob then
 attacked the George Inn, every window of which they
 broke, the furniture being also much damaged; they
 next broke the windows in the house of Mr. Ryles, the

1842. Superintendent of Police, and damaged those of Mr.
August. Hulme, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. Acton. The illuminated clock was also smashed. The perpetrators of these wanton damages were believed to consist principally of the more disaffected turn-out colliers, instigated by the Chartists, who had been industriously disseminating their principles among them. After the damage had been done, the mob dispersed, and by the time the military arrived the town was quiet. Serious disturbances having occurred a few days previously to this, at Manchester, a troop of the 1st Dragoons, which had been quartered in Burslem, was recalled there, and two companies of Rifles accompanied them. In consequence of the riot at Burslem, a troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards was ordered to that place, and the Newcastle troop was directed to hold itself in readiness.

Wednesday, 10th, intimation was received at Stafford, that a large body of colliers from South Staffordshire, might be expected in the town, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners that had been committed from that district. The Stafford troop, under Lieutenant Hand, was called out, and early on the following morning it was reinforced by a company of the 12th Regiment, from Wolverhampton. Owing to the prompt measures taken by the magistrates, and the formidable preparations made for the defence of the gaol, which included two field pieces, the threatened rescue was not attempted.

The spirit of turbulence, and disaffection, which had so openly manifested itself in the Potteries, now broke out into complete insurrection. On Monday, 15th, soon after a Chartist meeting, held at Hanley, a mob assembled, and began in that town a course of open and lawless riot, and a work of destruc-

tion that was not stopped till the following morning, and which comprised such acts of robbery, wanton spoliation of property, and wicked incendiarism, as had never before disgraced the county. It was rather remarkable, that out of five or six cases where the fury of the mob chiefly extended itself, two of the principal sufferers were clergymen, and two others magistrates; plainly showing that Chartist principles were opposed to religion.

1842.
August.

At the Chartist meeting held on the Crown Bank, at Hanley, one of the resolutions proposed, and unanimously carried, was, that there should be a total cessation of labour for a month; and that all those then engaged in working should be stopped. No sooner had the meeting concluded, than the mob proceeded to carry the latter part of the resolution into effect. Their first act was to proceed to some collieries of Lord Granville's, at Shelton. The men having got an intimation of the intentions of the mob, left their work before it arrived. The water in the boilers of the engines was let out, but the machinery was not damaged. The mob then returned in a body to the Market Place, at Hanley, and after liberating several prisoners from the lock-up, made an attack upon the Hanley and Shelton police office, the windows of which were broken, the staves provided for the Special constables thrown to those outside, and the books destroyed. The mob, which began to increase very rapidly, next attacked the house of Mr. Gibbs, one of the collectors of the Poors' rates for Stoke parish, then the office of the Court of Requests, at Shelton Bridge, which was speedily gutted, and the furniture for the most part broken and destroyed. From this time the utmost consternation prevailed, and all the manufactories and shops in the district

1842. were closed. The ringleaders of the rioters, when they
August. commenced an attack upon any building, now appeared to leave it to others to complete the work of destruction, and unhappily too many of these were to be found, and amongst them many boys. The whole body of the mob now made their appearance in Stoke, and proceeded to the Police Station. Intimation of their approach having been received, the doors were locked; but these were forced open, the windows broken, and all the furniture taken out and destroyed. After completing the destruction of the place, another move was made by the rioters, and a number of boatmen whom they met in Stoke, and also other persons, were forcibly compelled to join their ranks. The house of J. Allen, Esq., of Great Fenton, was next visited, and completely wrecked. The only cause that was assigned for the visit of the mob to this house, was the supposition that they should find a large quantity of fire-arms on the premises, which had formerly belonged to the Volunteers. These arms had, however, been removed some years previously. The mob, however, possessed themselves of several weapons, which they brought away. The rioters having completed the destruction of Mr. Allen's house, were proceeding across the fields in the direction of Fenton Police Station, when a company of the 12th Regiment, accompanied by T. B. Rose and W. Parker, Esqrs., arrived at Fenton, and took possession of the Court House. This movement of the military brought the rioters to a temporary stand, being the only check they had as yet experienced. A consultation of about half-an-hour was held, when a part took the direction of Penkhull, and the other part went to Longton, the military remaining at the Court House a short time. Intelligence was soon brought that the

mob had collected at Penkhull, and were attacking the house of Mr. Rose, the Police magistrate. The family of Mr. Rose narrowly escaped the rioters, who commenced their attack by breaking the windows of the house; and on the doors being burst open, the whole of the furniture was thrown out, and destroyed.

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The attack on Mr. Rose's house took place about one o'clock in the day, and the next proceeding of the lawless band was to visit the Spittles Workhouse, but finding the soldiers near at hand, and the Civil forces coming out from Newcastle, they moved away.

The Union Town Hall, at Longton, was next attacked, and considerably damaged: the Police Office, which formed part of the Town Hall, was also broken open, and a fire made of the furniture, and of all the combustible materials that could be collected, which burned for several hours.

During the time the work of spoliation was going on at the Town Hall, the body of the mob was divided, and commenced attacking other places in the town. The Parish office was broken open, and the house of Mr. Moorcroft was visited, but not much damaged.

The most serious and affecting part of the depredations in the town, were the diabolical outrages at the house of the Rev. Dr. Vale, rector of Longton. The cause assigned by the rioters for their visit to the house of this gentleman, was the supposition that he had in some way expressed his opinions on the illegal conduct pursued by the colliers, in the course of the turn-out. The mob came to the house shortly after two o'clock, and meeting only with Mrs. Vale, enquired of her whether there were any policemen or fire-arms in the house. Being told there were neither, some of the windows were broken, and the house entered. Mrs.

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August.

Vale remained on the premises a considerable time, endeavouring to dissuade the mob from their lawless proceedings, but without avail. The rioters having found their way into the cellar, a scene of the most indescribable confusion ensued; what with the disagreements of the rioters among themselves, the din of voices, the crashing of glass in the windows, and the breaking and burning of furniture, the whole had a most harrowing effect. The Doctor's extensive library of books, and rare mss., were all either torn up, stolen, or burnt. A fire was lighted in the front of the house, and all the furniture piled upon it. The rioters, in order more fully to complete their purpose, set fire to the house in several places; but it was saved from total destruction, owing chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Dawes, surgeon, of Longton, who brought up a fire-engine. A detachment of the 2nd Dragoon Guards came up soon after, accompanied by R. Adderley and J. Meigh, Esqrs., and the ground was cleared.

During the destruction of Dr. Vale's house, a mob had gone to Trentham police station, and gutted it. At Fenton, about three o'clock, the mob attacked the Court House, the windows of which were smashed, and next proceeded to the house of C. J. Mason, Esq., at Fenton, which sustained some damage, but an alarm being given that the soldiers were coming, the rioters ran off in all directions.

For some hours after the visit of the mob to Mr. Mason's house, no further outrages were committed. As night approached, however, great crowds began to congregate in Hanley, and Shelton, and the utmost alarm prevailed amongst the inhabitants, particularly as no military, or organized Civil force were in the townships. The first attack was made on the house of Mr.

Forester, in Shelton, agent to Lord Granville, between
 nine and ten at night. The offices were broken open,
 the books and papers destroyed, and the buildings set
 on fire, which communicated to the stable and outbuild-
 ings, everything in them being consumed. The house
 door was forced open; and many articles of furniture
 broken, and set on fire in the passage, but happily the
 fire extended no further.

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 August.

It was soon after whispered about, and then openly
 declared, that Albion House, the residence of Mr. W.
 Parker, was also to be set on fire. A little before
 twelve at night, a small number of incendiaries came
 running up to Mr. Parker's house. The inmates
 having previously left, the entrance was unopposed; the
 building was speedily set on fire, and by morning
 nothing remained but the blackened ruins.

Whilst Mr. Parker's house was in flames, and a part
 of the mob still engaged there, a number of them went
 to the residence of the Rev. R. E. Aitkins, incumbent of
 Hanley. The reverend gentleman had removed his
 plate, and left the house with his wife, two or three
 hours previously. This house was also set on fire, and
 everything in it burned, the destruction being most
 complete. During the night, and in the early part of
 the following morning, a number of houses in the
 district of Hanley and Shelton were visited by the mob,
 including those of Mr. E. Fourdrinier, chief bailiff, Mr.
 Griffin, Mr. Platt, and Mr. C. Meigh.

Orders were despatched on the 15th for three more
 troops of the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry to march
 into the disturbed district, with all possible speed; and
 on arrival were distributed as follows: the Stafford
 troop, under Lieutenant Hand, at Stoke; and the
 Anglesey, under Captain Des Vœux, at Burslem. The

1842. Uttoxeter troop, under Captain the Hon. W. Bagot,
August. marched into Newcastle on the 16th, but was subsequently sent to Hanley.

For the employment of the Newcastle troop during this day, a slight retrospect must be made to Sunday, 13th. Information was received at Leek, about mid-day, that a formidable body of rioters, from Macclesfield, was expected to march upon Leek the next morning. Some special constables were accordingly sworn in; and the Rev. John Sneyd, a magistrate, rode off to Newcastle, to inform the authorities there, and obtain assistance. Mr. Sneyd left Newcastle at three o'clock the following morning, accompanied by the Newcastle troop, under Captain Tomlinson, and arrived in Leek in about two hours. Some delay occurred in a plan being determined upon, by which to prevent the mob entering Leek: thereby valuable time was lost, and the rioters passed the only spot, a bridge over the river Churnet, where they could have been successfully withstood, entered Leek without opposition, and took complete possession of the town. The Yeomanry were drawn up in the Market Place, and were face to face with the mob for several hours. The latter were armed with bludgeons, and some of them had pistols, which they occasionally discharged. Some of the manufactories were visited by the mob in the course of the day, and the workpeople turned out. A good deal of money was also extorted from the more timid in the town.

The mob removed from Leek during the night, and proceeded along the turnpike road to Burslem. The Newcastle troop, accompanied by the Rev. John Sneyd, left Leek about three in the morning, arrived in Burslem before the greater body of the mob, and gave warning to Major Trench, commanding the 2nd Dra-

goon Guards in that place, that the rioters would shortly be in the town. At the same time, news reaching Burslem that a portion of the mob from Leek were drawing together in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, the Newcastle troop was marched on thither with all speed. Later in the day, as will be presently shown, the troop was employed at Hanley.

1842.
August.

Tuesday, 16th. At an early hour in the morning, a Chartist meeting was held on the Crown Bank, at Hanley, and at the close of it a great crowd went to Burslem, where a number of persons were assembled in the Chapel Square. Here the house of Mr. Barlow, the George Inn, whose premises had been so much damaged on the 6th, was made the object of another attack. This outrage led to the 2nd Dragoon Guards being turned out. Stones were thrown at the soldiers, and the greatest disposition manifested for a disturbance. The state of affairs was now so critical, and the fact that another mob was advancing, rendered it indispensable that the riot act should be read, which was accordingly done by Captain Powys. In about half-an-hour after the riot act had been read, the expected mob from Leek, consisting of 4000 or 5000 men, was seen advancing down the Smallthorne Road, shouting and brandishing their bludgeons, headed by a band of music. A serious breach of the peace being now apprehended, and the mob being very numerous and excited, an order was given for the soldiers to fire, which they did. One of the rioters, named Joseph Heapy, a shoemaker, from Leek, was killed, William Garrett was seriously wounded, and several others slightly, either by bullets or the swords of the Dragoons, who charged the mob up the Smallthorne Road, and dispersed it. After this no further outrage took place in the town.

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August.

At Hanley, which was still without the protection of the military, large crowds were assembled. In the course of the day a placard appeared on the walls, with the names of several respectable inhabitants of Hanley, and Shelton, attached to it, calling a public meeting in the afternoon, to consider the distressed state of the district, and to devise means for a return to employment and plenty. This meeting was held on the Crown Bank, and before its close was very numerously attended. The object of the meeting was entirely defeated by the Chartists, who carried, almost unanimously, a resolution of their own. Among others who addressed the assemblage was Mr. Ridgway. The Newcastle troop, with a detachment of the 34th Regiment, under Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., which had accompanied it from Newcastle, arrived in Hanley before the termination of the meeting. Loud threats of burning the Church, and Bank, having been made by the people assembled, the Rev. John Sneyd read the riot act, and as the crowds would not disperse, he ordered the military to clear the place, which was readily done by the infantry, with fixed bayonets, followed by the Yeomanry. The Newcastle troop remained in Hanley for the night, and in the morning escorted a number of prisoners who had been concerned in the destruction of property, to Newcastle, on their way to gaol.

Although Newcastle was not actually visited by any body of rioters, the excitement on Monday and Tuesday was of no ordinary description; but being the head quarters of the magistrates, and the troops, with a force of special constables, numbering 800 strong, the mob seem never to have ventured very near the town. A number of respectable families, from the Potteries,

being afraid to stay there any longer, came to Newcastle for a while, considering that there was greater security there. On the 16th, the military force at Newcastle and the neighbourhood was further increased by two companies of the 34th Regiment. The Lichfield troop, under Lieutenant W. Mott, was ordered to Trent-ham; the Wolverhampton troop, under Lieutenant Crane, to Stafford; and the Tamworth troop, under Captain Robert S. Peel, was assembled, and marched to Lichfield.

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There were no fresh disturbances on Wednesday, and the military force being sufficiently strong, hopes were entertained that the peace of the district might be restored. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, and Major and Adjutant Majendie, arrived at Newcastle on this day.

Friday, 19th. The Newcastle troop escorted fifty prisoners from Hanley to Newcastle. The Lichfield troop marched from the latter place, where it had lain for the night, accompanied by a magistrate, to Leek, and remained there, being quartered in the town. It was now reported that the district continued free from disturbance, and that confidence, and tranquillity, were gradually gaining ground.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Stafford during the week, in consequence of information having been received by the local authorities, on Monday afternoon, that an attack on the County Gaol was meditated by the colliers of North Staffordshire. The Stafford troop was recalled, to assist the detachment of the 12th Regiment, quartered in the gaol. The following day the Stafford troop was ordered back to Stoke, its place being supplied by the Wolverhampton troop. All this time the turn-out of colliers continued in South Staffordshire, and neither masters nor workmen seemed

1842. inclined to give way. Numerous out-door meetings
August. took place, which were addressed by O'Neil, and other
Chartist agitators. At Walsall was a troop of the 3rd
Dragoon Guards, and the Walsall troop was held in
readiness, but no breach of the peace was committed in
the neighbourhood. The Himley troop was still on
duty in its own district.

On Monday, August 22nd, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton
went to Stafford, and after a consultation with the Civil
authorities, relieved the Wolverhampton troop from
duty at Stafford, as the guard of Infantry at the gaol
was strengthened by a detachment of the 34th Regi-
ment. In South Staffordshire the colliers partially
began working in the week commencing with the above
date. Those of the colliers who did not resume work
endeavoured to deter others from doing so, but were
prevented by the military. The Walsall troop, under
Captain Forster, was occupied in this duty at Wednes-
bury. In order to afford protection to the men working
in the Brownhills colliery, against a threatened attack,
the Tamworth troop, under Captain R. S. Peel, accom-
panied by J. S. Manley and W. Leigh, Esqrs., marched
from Lichfield in the night of the 24th, but the dis-
affected colliers did not make their appearance.

The presence of the Yeomanry was most welcome to
the inhabitants of the Pottery district, who testified
their appreciation of its services in every way. Although
no actual disturbance took place after the 17th, the
duties performed by the Yeomanry were of no ordinary
character. Escorts for prisoners were in constant requi-
sition by day, and the roads for many miles round were
patrolled every night. The whole of the troops in the
district were under the command of Major Deedes,
34th Regiment.

August 27th. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton received permission from the magistrates assembled at Newcastle to dismiss the Stafford, Anglesey, and Uttoxeter troops. The Newcastle troop was marched to Stoke, to take the place of the Stafford troop; and two days after, upon being relieved by the Lichfield troop, which had been brought from Leek for the purpose, was dismissed.

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August.

The Lichfield troop, under Lieutenant W. Mott, remained on duty at Stoke, until Monday, September 5th, when it was relieved by the Anglesey troop, and marched to Lichfield for dismissal.

The Anglesey troop was the last detachment of the Regiment to leave the district, and was kept at Stoke until September 10th.

In the south of the county, the Tamworth troop was released August 31st; and the Walsall troop was dismissed September 3rd. To relieve the latter, the Wolverhampton troop, under Captain Hordern, was again called out, and its services, together with those of the Himley troop, were not dispensed with until the 15th of the month.

Not including the disturbances which took place before August, the average number of days which each troop in the Regiment was on duty was twenty-two. The Himley troop was assembled July 28th, and was not dismissed until September 15th, being a period of *fifty days*; more than half the troop being entitled to pay for the whole of the time. It must not be forgotten that their services were required in the midst of the harvest, and therefore at a time when they could only be rendered at a very great sacrifice to many of its members.

Of the services of the Regiment, a contemporary writer says: "But for the presence of the Yeomanry,

1842. we have every reason to believe that the complete
August. social disorganization of the northern part of the county.
would have been inevitable. The magistrates and local
authorities, the special constables, and many private
individuals, as well as the small military force stationed
in the district, are entitled to the public thanks for
their services; but we certainly think that their com-
bined energies would have been comparatively powerless,
had it not been for the aid so promptly rendered by the
Yeomanry, whose excellent conduct on the occasion,
exemplified as much by firmness as by their forbear-
ance, and by their energy and courage, justly excited
universal admiration."

At a public meeting of the magistrates of the County,
convened by the Lord Lieutenant, to consider its dis-
turbed state, held September 5th, it was resolved, "that
the thanks of the meeting be given to Lieut.-Colonel
Monckton, and the officers, non-commissioned officers,
and privates of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment
of Staffordshire Yeomanry, for their soldier-like and
efficient services during the time they have been
under arms, in repressing the recent disturbances, and
restoring the peace of the county.

Upon the Anglesey troop leaving Stoke, Major
Deedes forwarded the following letter to Lieut.-Colonel
Monckton.

September.

"Newcastle-under-Lyme,

"September 8th, 1842.

"My dear Colonel,

"I beg to enclose you a copy of a resolution which the
magistrates assembled at Stoke have this day come to,
and to inform you that I have consequently issued an
order for the only remaining troop of your Regiment
under my command to proceed to-morrow to their homes.

"I cannot, however, allow the last link which has bound me to your Regiment during the time it has been under my command, to be severed, without expressing to you, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of your Regiment, how grateful I feel, and how much I am indebted to them for their services during the time they were under my personal observation. The alacrity and cheerfulness with which they performed their several duties allotted to them can never be effaced from my mind, and it is in my opinion doubly enhanced by the great sacrifices they must have made, in being called out at this particular season of the year.

1842.
September.

"In conclusion, I have only to say that if my lot should ever be cast in a similar command of troops, I trust it may be my good fortune to find enrolled amongst them those of the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

"Believe me, dear Colonel,

"Yours very sincerely,

"H. DEEDES,

"Major 34th Regiment.

"To Lieut.-Colonel Monckton,

"Commanding Q. O. R. Y."

A duty of a more pleasing nature than that which it had lately performed, was required of the Walsall troop, upon the arrival of H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester at Sandwell, on a visit to Lord Dartmouth, September 24th. Her Royal Highness was escorted by the troop, under Captain Forster with Lieutenant Chawner, from the boundary of the county of Stafford at Hockley Bridge near Birmingham, to Sandwell. On the following Monday, 28th, the Duchess of Gloucester, on leaving Sandwell, was escorted by a detachment of

1842. the Walsall troop, under the same officers, to the Mid-
September, land Station, at Birmingham.

A special Commission, for the trial of prisoners concerned in the late riots, was opened at Stafford, September 30th. The Judges, Sir Nicholas Tindall, Sir James Parke, Sir Robert M. Rolfe, were met by the Earl Talbot, and other local authorities, at the Railway Station, and conducted into the town in state. After going through the usual forms, the Court was adjourned until October 3rd. The trials terminated after a fortnight's duration, the whole number of prisoners having been 274; of this number 54 were transported, 11 being for life; a very large proportion of the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; and 55 were acquitted.

October. In a letter, dated Ingestre, October 16th, Lord Talbot enclosed to Lieut.-Colonel Monckton the following General order, which he had received from Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, Commanding the District, with the request that it might be promulgated to the Regiment.

GENERAL ORDER.

"Horse Guards, 8th October, 1842.

"The corps of Yeomanry which, during the late disturbances in the northern district, were employed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, in co-operation with the regular forces, and in aid of the Civil authorities, having been relieved from permanent duty, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington has discharged a duty the most gratifying to himself, by reporting to the Queen, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, his Grace's sense of the promptitude and alacrity with which these Corps assem-

bled for the preservation of the public peace, regardless of the inconvenience to which a separation from their private avocations and pursuits, at that season of the year, must have exposed them. 1842.
October.

“The Duke of Wellington did not fail to report to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Queen, at the time, his Grace’s deep sense of the gallantry, discipline, activity, and forbearance, evinced by the Yeomanry in the performance of the delicate and important duties with which it became necessary to entrust them, for the support of the magistracy in the restoration and maintenance of the public peace, the protection of private property, and the preservation to every individual of the community, of the right to work as he might himself be inclined, according to the terms of the agreement with his employer.

“The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in publishing the expression conveyed to him by the Secretary of State, of Her Majesty’s most gracious approbation of the services performed, as well by the Yeomanry as Her Majesty’s troops.

[Copy.]

“Whitehall, 23rd September, 1842.

“My Lord Duke,

“I have the honour to inform your Grace, that I have received the Queen’s commands to express Her Majesty’s high approval of the good conduct, exemplary forbearance, and steadiness of the military force employed in support of the Civil authorities, during the disturbances which have unhappily prevailed in many of the Northern and Midland counties.

“I am further commanded to request your Grace to communicate to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas

1842. Arbutnot, Commanding in Chief in those counties;
October. to Major-General Sir William Warre, Major-General Brotherton, and Colonel Thorn; to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, the expression of Her Majesty's approval.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed,) J. R. GRAHAM.

"His Grace the Commander-in-Chief."

[Copy.]

"Whitehall, 26th September, 1842.

"My Lord Duke,

"I have had the honour of laying before the Queen your Grace's letter of the 23rd instant, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's approval of the readiness with which the several corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, acting under the General officers of the district where the public peace has been disturbed, have assembled for the service of the country, at a period of the year which must have been productive of great inconvenience to them.

"I am further commanded to express to your Grace Her Majesty's high approval of the gallantry, discipline, and forbearance with which these several corps of Yeomanry have performed the duty which was entrusted to them, of supporting the Civil authorities, and of enabling them, by their active and successful assistance, to restore and to maintain the public peace, to protect property, and to preserve to all the right of pursuing their lawful occupations without molestation.

"I am, therefore, to communicate to your Grace Her Majesty's commands, that your Grace, at whose disposal the Yeomanry Cavalry on active service was placed

during the late disturbances, will communicate to them Her Majesty's approval of their conduct, and Her confident reliance on their zeal, loyalty, and devotion, whenever it may be necessary to call upon them for their assistance.

1842.
October.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed,) J. R. GRAHAM.

"His Grace the Commander-in-Chief."

"The Field Marshal desires that a copy of this order may be sent by the Adjutant-General to the Commanding officers of each of the corps of Yeomanry lately called out and employed under his Grace's command, to the Commanding officers of the several corps of cavalry, artillery, and infantry employed in the Northern District on the service to which it relates, as well as to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Northern District.

"By command of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,

"JOHN MACDONALD,

"Adjutant-General."

Early in October, a Committee, of which the Lord Lieutenant was Chairman, was formed to receive subscriptions, not exceeding twenty shillings each, for the purpose of presenting a lasting Testimonial to the Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, in order to commemorate the recent services of that Corps in the county of Stafford. The amount received for this purpose was upwards of £300.

In addition to this, another subscription was proposed, to aid the general fund of the Regiment, to defray the cost of wear and tear of uniform; as the Corps had been constantly on duty since the early part of July; and also to provide equipment for the numerous recruits.

1842. A sum exceeding £600 was very speedily collected for
October. this purpose.

The inhabitants of the Moorlands district of the county, being of opinion that the late disturbances showed the utility and efficiency of the Yeomanry, they expressed an urgent desire that the troop which the district had formerly furnished, should be immediately re-established. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, in promotion of this desirable object, addressed a circular to the inhabitants of the district, suggesting that the proposed troop should be composed of two divisions; one to be called the Leek, and the other the Cheadle; each to consist of two officers and forty men; to be called the Moorland troop. The spirit with which the suggestion of the Colonel was acted upon, was such, that instead of forming one troop, sufficient recruits came forward to form a squadron. Subscriptions were set on foot, for the purchase of uniform and appointments, amounting to more than £1,800, of which sum the Earl of Shrewsbury gave £200. The troops thus raised were called the Leek and Moorland, and the Cheadle and Alton.

December. The members of the Leek troop, upwards of sixty in number, were enrolled December 1st, and afterwards dined together at the Red Lion, in Leek, Edward Buller, Esq., M.P., being the chairman. Many gentlemen who had been instrumental in the formation of the troop were also present; among them, the Rev. John Sneyd, the Rev. T. H. Heathcote, William Phillips, Esq., A. J. Worthington, Esq., Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, Major Majendie, &c., &c.

The first officers appointed to the Leek troop were, Captain George Holland Ackers; Lieutenants John Cruso, and John William Sneyd.

The enrolment of the members of the Cheadle troop took place at Cheadle, December 27th, when more than sixty men were enrolled. They afterwards dined together at the Royal Oak, and were met by many gentlemen of the neighbourhood; amongst them, Lord Shrewsbury, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, Major Majendie, the Rev. John Sneyd, and W. D. Bromley, Esq. 1842.
December.

The officers appointed to the Cheadle troop were, Captain William Davenport Bromley; Lieutenant Frederick Arkwright; Cornet Matthew Blakiston.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 10th, with a strength of over 700 men; the total number enrolled being 786. 1843.
June.

On Friday, the 9th, the Leek and Cheadle troops, forming the Moorlands squadron, halted at Uttoxeter, on the march to Lichfield, when it was presented with a Standard, the gift of the Countess of Shrewsbury, similar in all respects to the other Standards of the Regiment. The squadron was formed in the Market Place. The Countess, who was to have presented the Standard, could not attend owing to illness. The Earl of Shrewsbury therefore performed the duty. The Earl appeared in front of the squadron, and after a general salute the regimental band played "God save the Queen;" the troops being formed into three sides of a square. The noble Earl then addressed the squadron, and presented the Standard. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, on behalf of the squadron, replied as follows.

"In the absence of my noble Colonel, the duty devolves upon me of returning thanks to your Lordship and Lady Shrewsbury, for the distinguished honour

1843. you have conferred upon the Regiment, in presenting
 June. to the Moorlands squadron the very elegant Standard
 now displayed. I cannot but regret her ladyship's
 absence, for often highly favoured as we have been, on
 similar occasions, by the rank and beauty of the county
 of Stafford, and grateful as we are for those favours, we
 feel that we could, from no hands with more propriety
 have received the precious gift now bestowed, than from
 those of her ladyship. Allied as she is, both by blood
 and marriage, to one of the noblest families of the
 British empire, a family which in past ages has so often
 led our forefathers to victory—which, in the present
 day, in both its great branches established at Alton and
 at Ingestre, has secured the love, the respect, and the
 esteem of all around it; and which has been honoured
 in the selection of one of its members as the representa-
 tive of royalty in the sister isle, and in the county:
 Lady Shrewsbury, a member of this illustrious house,
 residing amongst us, discharging in the most exemplary
 manner all the social duties of a wife and a mother, is
 entitled if any one is, to call upon the men of this
 county to rally round this banner—a banner which its
 motto tells us is unfurled in defence of our altars and
 our firesides. For, be it remembered, it is in defence
 of this holy cause we are banded together; not for any
 purpose of aggression; and whether our services are
 required against foreign enemies or domestic traitors,
 they will ever find us ready to join with heart and hand.
 The conduct of the old troops, their past services will
 amply testify; and I think I can fully answer for my
 new comrades. The Leek troop are the representatives
 of that gallant body with whom I rode in the ranks so
 many years; and for the Cheadle men, I have no doubt

your lordship will find, if occasion requires, that in your friends and neighbours 'the substance, arms, and sinews of your strength' are not inferior to those of your renowned ancestor, valiant John Talbot." 1843.
June.

The Regiment was inspected on Friday, 16th, by Lieut.-Colonel Marten, K.H., 1st Dragoons. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, at the close of the inspection, after conveying to the Regiment the expressions of approbation he had received from Colonel Marten of all he had seen, and thanking the officers and men for the zeal they had displayed, and their attention to their duties, added: "I am now in the forty-ninth year of my service in this Corps; twenty of these I served in your ranks as a private, and I declare to you, that I now feel more pride in that period of my service, than I do in having attained to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, highly as I do prize that honour. It was then a period of war; invasion was hourly expected, and many duties were required with which it is not now thought necessary that you should be harassed. But those duties brought me in closer contact with my comrades. I lived amongst them; I heard all their grievances; and no man knows better than I do the sacrifices which you make when you leave your homes and families, and business, on these sudden calls of duty. But, gentlemen, if the sacrifice is great on your part, the benefit to your country is fully commensurate with it. The late events have placed the importance of your services in a stronger light than ever; and it is to this view of them that we are indebted to the liberality with which our wants have been supplied, and for the accession of the two noble troops from the Moorlands district, whom nothing but the indefatigable exertions of both officers and men,

1843. could have enabled to take their place in the line this
June. day. Once more, gentlemen, I beg leave to repeat my
thanks and congratulations upon the credit you have
gained, and I trust we shall show our noble Colonel
next year that we have not grown rusty in his absence."

October. October 9th. To commemorate the majority of
Lieutenant Sneyd, eldest son of the Rev. John Sneyd,
an ardent supporter of the Regiment, an invitation was
given to Lieut.-Colonel Monckton for the Newcastle
troop and the Moorlands squadron to drill at Basford
Hall, near Leek. The two squadrons, under the com-
mand of Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, assembled about
twelve o'clock, and were drilled for a considerable time.
The day was one of great rejoicing, and in the afternoon
the Yeomanry, with 200 other guests, were entertained
by Mr. Sneyd.

November. In November, the Queen made a progress through
the Midland counties, and paid a visit to Sir Robert
Peel, at Drayton Manor.

On the 27th, the Walsall troop, accompanied by the
band, marched into Tamworth, for duty during Her
Majesty's stay; and on the following morning the
Lichfield and Tamworth troops assembled at Tamworth,
for the same duty. The Queen and Prince Albert left
Windsor Castle at nine o'clock, on Tuesday, the 28th,
and drove across the country to the Watford station,
on the London and Birmingham Railway, proceeding
from thence by train to Hampton, where the Derby
junction diverges from the Birmingham line, and from
thence to Tamworth.

The three troops of the Regiment, with Lieut.-Colonel
Monckton, Major Peel, and Major and Adjutant Ma-
jendie, paraded at twelve o'clock, in the Holloway, at

Tamworth, and about one o'clock, proceeded to the railway station, headed by the band. A guard of honour, with the band, under Major Peel, was placed in the station yard, and an escort, detailed from the Tamworth troop, commanded by Captain Robert S. Peel, with Cornet B. D. Webster. The remainder of the troops lined the streets. The moment the Queen's train was hailed from Tamworth Castle, the Royal Standard was hoisted from the turret, and a royal salute announced the arrival of Her Majesty.

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November.

Her Majesty, on alighting from the train, was met by the High Sheriff (John S. Manley, Esq.), Sir Robert Peel, Lord Talbot, Lord Ingestre, Captain Dyott, and other gentlemen, and conducted to her carriage, upon her entering which, the band played "God save the Queen." The Queen, with the escort, passed slowly out of the station yard along the road to the commencement of the Borough, where a platform was erected for the accommodation of the Mayor and Corporation. After a short stoppage, the royal procession proceeded up George Street, Market Street, by way of Bonehill, to Drayton Manor, where it arrived at about half-past three, Her Majesty being received by Lady Peel and a number of distinguished ladies. Several triumphal arches were erected in the streets of Tamworth, the handsomest being near to Lady Bridge. The houses were decorated with flags, and the people displayed their loyalty and delight at the presence of the Queen by every means in their power. Sir Robert Peel accompanied the royal carriage on horseback, riding on the left side of it, from the station through the town, and then galloped off to Drayton by the shorter road, in time to receive Her Majesty. The Mayor of Tamworth

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presented a loyal and dutiful address to the Queen and Prince Albert, after their arrival at Drayton, which was most graciously received.

At half-past five, the eleven o'clock train from London arrived, bringing the Duke of Wellington, and Archdeacon Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield elect, who had been invited to join the royal party at Drayton Manor. In the evening, the Lichfield troop marched back to Lichfield, and a portion of the Walsall troop was also permitted to return home.

On Wednesday, H. R. H. Prince Albert set out early, to spend the day in Birmingham, and the Queen remained at Drayton. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at Tamworth at three o'clock by a special train, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and the Earl Howe. Detachments of the Walsall and Tamworth troops formed a guard of honour, with the band, under Major Peel, to receive Her Majesty at the Station, and she was escorted to Drayton Manor by a detachment of the Walsall troop, commanded by Lieutenant Chawner.

The inhabitants of Lichfield were not aware until about noon, on Wednesday, that Her Majesty intended to visit their City and Cathedral on the following day. Every arrangement, however, which could be devised to give the Queen a loyal and enthusiastic reception, was promptly determined upon.

Her Majesty the Queen, and Prince Albert, were escorted from Drayton, on their way to Lichfield, by a detachment of the Tamworth troop, under Lieutenant Hartopp, as far as Packington gate, where a relief was furnished by the Walsall troop, under Captain Forster, with Lieutenant Chawner. Near the city the royal

party were met by a numerous cavalcade, including the carriages of most of the neighbouring gentry; and at about a quarter past three o'clock they arrived at the first triumphal arch, and halted at a platform prepared for the occasion. Here the Mayor, Mr. Lomax, presented the Queen with the maces. Her Majesty, when returning them, said, "I remember having seen you before:" to which the Mayor replied, "I had the honour of addressing your Majesty on a former visit to this city." (This alluded to the occasion of Her Majesty's visit, in 1832, in which year Mr. Lomax was then the Senior Bailiff.) The whole cavalcade, joined by the Mayor, Sheriff, and members of the Corporation, then moved onwards. Her Majesty's reception was of the most cordial description.

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November.

The band, which had marched from Tamworth in the morning, paraded with the Lichfield troop, under Captain Lord Leveson, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, and received Her Majesty in the Close.

The Queen was met at the entrance of the Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter, and after carefully inspecting the whole of the building, re-entered her carriage, and returned to Drayton Manor, escorted by the same detachments as upon her arrival.

On Friday, December 1st, the Lichfield troop, with the band, marched to Tamworth, and paraded with the Walsall and Tamworth troops in the Holloway. At twenty minutes past ten, the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure from Drayton Manor, escorted by a detachment of the Tamworth troop, commanded by Captain Robert S. Peel, with Cornet B. D. Webster. The royal carriage proceeded through Fazeley, the inhabitants of which had erected a triumphal arch, and

December.

1843. garlanded their houses. In passing through Tamworth,
December. on their way to the station, the Queen's carriage stopped at the last triumphal arch, to receive the farewell of the Mayor and Corporation. In the station yard was a guard of honour, commanded by Major Peel, and Her Majesty was received on the platform of the railway by Sir Robert Peel, Earl Talbot, and the High Sheriff. Her Majesty left Tamworth in a special train, for Derby, on her way to Chatsworth, to visit the Duke of Devonshire.

In the evening, the Lichfield, Walsall, and Tamworth troops, and the band, were entertained by Sir Robert Peel at dinner, in the Town Hall, at Tamworth, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton presiding.

The troops employed upon the occasion of the Queen's visit performed the whole of the duty voluntarily, no pay whatever having been drawn for them.

The officers present were—

Lieut.-Colonel Monckton. Major Peel.

Captain Lord Leveson. Captain Robert S. Peel.

Captain Forster. Lieutenant W. Mott.

Lieutenant Chawner. Lieutenant B. B. Stevens.

Lieutenant Hartopp. Cornet T. A. Griffith.

Cornet B. D. Webster.

Major and Adjutant Majendie. Surgeon Lishman.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Oates.

An agreeable compliment was paid by Her Majesty to the Regiment, on the presentation of Major Majendie, at Drayton Manor. Upon that officer being presented, as the Adjutant of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, Her Majesty familiarly remarked, "Oh, I remember, that is my own Regiment."

Upon the receipt of the subjoined letter, the following Regimental order was published.

"December 2nd, 1843.

1843.
December.

"Lieut.-Colonel Monckton has very great pleasure in communicating to the Regiment the following letter, from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, M.P."

"Drayton Manor, December 1st, 1843.

"Sir,

"I have the honour of acquainting you, that previously to the Queen's departure from Tamworth this morning, Her Majesty commanded me to take the earliest opportunity of conveying to the officers and men of Her Majesty's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Yeomanry, who had been recently in attendance upon Her Majesty's visit to Drayton Manor, her marked approbation of the soldier-like and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, *voluntarily* undertaken by them in a spirit of loyal devotion to their Sovereign.

"I am aware that this is an informal manner of conveying Her Majesty's gracious acknowledgments, but I am obeying Her Majesty's express commands, that no time should be lost in communicating Her Majesty's approbation of the services and conduct of the Yeomanry.

"I have the honour,

"&c., &c., &c.,

"ROBERT PEEL.

To Lieut.-Colonel Monckton,

"Commanding Q. O. R. Y."

"The Lieut.-Colonel has already expressed, personally, to the three troops assembled at Tamworth, the very high gratification which he felt in receiving this most gracious testimony of their good conduct; but in making this known to the other troops, he fears they may regret that no opportunity was afforded them in

1843. participating in those duties. His orders being re-
December. stricted to a guard of honour, and the necessary escorts,
he could not on this occasion exceed the number employed; but he feels satisfied that every member of the corps was ready to have turned out, and that in any future royal progress through the other parts of the county, the same anxiety to evince their loyalty, and the same steadiness and good conduct when on duty, will be found throughout the ranks of the entire Regiment.

“By order,

“R. J. MAJENDIE,

“Bt.-Major and Adj. Q. O. R. Y.”

1844. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
June. Colonel Monckton, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 8th. The strength was as nearly as possible the same as it had been in the previous year. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton being unable to attend his mounted duties, and Major Peel being absent on sick leave, the Regiment was commanded in the field by Captain the Hon. W. Bagot. The inspection was made on Friday, 14th, by Colonel Stawell, 12th Lancers.

July. The Regiment, in July, was supplied with the new percussion carbine, in place of the old flint-lock pistol, which was returned into store.

1845. In May, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton had the satisfaction of informing the Regiment, that the subscribers for a Testimonial to the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry had desired their Chairman, Lord Talbot, to cause twelve silver trumpets to be made, and sent to the headquarters of the Regiment. His Lordship had complied

with their request, and notified the same to the Earl of Lichfield, as Commandant of the Regiment. It will be remembered that the subscriptions were set on foot in October, 1842. 1845.
May.

Upon the receipt of Lord Talbot's communication, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield made the following reply.

"My dear Lord Talbot,

"I should not have allowed so long a time to elapse, without writing to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter about the silver trumpets, and to thank you for your kind private one, had I been able sooner to wield a pen; but I have had a dreadful attack of gout, which has lasted me three months, and I am still unable to stand, even upon crutches.

"To you, as chief magistrate of the county, allow me to offer the sincere thanks of myself and fellow Yeomen, privates as well as officers, for the gratifying manner in which you and your brother contributors have testified your approbation of our services; and I am sure I am speaking the sentiments of the whole Regiment, when I say that I am confident those services will *always* be rendered with the same zeal which has ever distinguished it, and obtained for it the approbation and confidence of the county. You will, I am sure, do me the kindness to express, on the first proper occasion, my grateful acknowledgments, on the part of myself and the Regiment, for the handsome and appropriate present we have received.

"Believe me, my dear Lord Talbot,

"Faithfully yours,

"LICHFIELD."

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 14th. Major Peel was also present. In conse- June.

1845.
June. quence of the great heat, the Regiment paraded each morning during the week at half-past five o'clock. The inspection was made on the 20th, by Lieut.-Colonel Moore, 6th Dragoons. This day being the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, the Regiment assembled at a foot parade, in the afternoon, in Stowe field, and fired a feu-de-joie.
1846.
October. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, for permanent duty, on Saturday, October 3rd. Lieut.-Colonel Monckton being unable to attend his mounted duties, and Major Peel being absent on sick leave, the Regiment was commanded in the field by Captain the Hon. W. Bagot. The inspection was made on the 9th, by Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, 1st Dragoon Guards.
1847.
May. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Monckton, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May 22nd. Captain the Hon. W. Bagot commanded the Regiment in the field during the week. The 27th being kept as the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, a feu-de-joie was fired by the Regiment at afternoon parade. The inspection was made on the 28th, by Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, 1st Dragoon Guards.
1848.
March. March 17th, Lieut.-Colonel Monckton died, at Somerford Hall, at the age of seventy-six. The Colonel entered the Regiment as a private in the Stafford troop, in 1795, and served in the ranks till March, 1813; when he was appointed Lieutenant in the Bilston troop. Upon the retirement of Major Walhouse, Mr. Monckton was promoted Captain in the Teddesley troop, which he commanded until the death of his

father, when he obtained the Majority, and in 1833 succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy, upon Lieut.-Colonel Littleton leaving the Regiment. Mr. Monckton was educated for, and called to the Bar, but he never practised. At an early age he became an acting magistrate for the county, and to the end of his life he was most active, punctual, and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of that office. The esteem in which Lieut.-Colonel Monckton was held by all ranks was universal.

1848.
March.

The effects of the revolutionary wave which passed over the continent of Europe in this year, was not altogether unfelt in England. The Chartists were again very busy holding meetings, at which the intentions of the leaders were pretty plainly intimated. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., declared at a meeting of the so-called National Convention, that, "before God, and in the presence of the Government authorities and their reporters, he would rather die like a martyr than live a slave. He knew it was no use memorializing the Queen, and, therefore, he would rather shed his blood, than not see the Charter become the law of the land."

A great Chartist demonstration was announced to take place on Kennington Common, near London, April 10th. Delegates were expected from all parts of England. A monster procession of 300,000 men, each armed with a stick, was to march into the centre of London, and carry the National Petition to the door of the House of Commons. A Chartist leader compared the number of the intended procession with that of Her Majesty's forces then in London, and observed that it would be strong enough to procure a change of Government before eight in the evening; while one of the Irishmen prominent in these proceedings, declared his intention of shedding blood if necessary; and informed

April.

1848. the gentle citizens of London, that "if a single shot
April. were fired in Ireland, his party were prepared to destroy anything and everything." Such declarations could not be mistaken; and, therefore, the Government issued a proclamation, forbidding both the meeting and the procession; at the same time taking every possible precaution to ensure the preservation of the peace. The day in London passed off quietly, the Chartist demonstration being a ridiculous failure. To show their concerted action, the Chartists arranged for large meetings to be held in the different large towns throughout the country, simultaneously, on the 10th April, and considerable excitement and apprehension for the public peace prevailed.

In the Potteries, and at Newcastle, a large force of special constables was sworn in; and on Monday, the 10th, a considerable augmentation took place, men of all classes being ready and willing to enrol themselves as authorized preservers of the peace, and defenders of life and property. Several hundred individuals living in and around Trentham were also sworn in as special constables. The Newcastle troop was called out, and was under arms the whole of Monday and Tuesday, under the command of Captain Tomlinson. They were dismissed on Tuesday evening. For a long time there had been a small military force at Burslem; a detachment of the 89th Regiment having occupied the barracks there. On Tuesday, 11th, this force left for Newcastle, and was replaced by a detachment of the 97th Regiment, from Weedon, under Major Kidd. A troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards was also at Stoke. Notwithstanding the failure of the demonstration in London, considerable apprehension continued to prevail in Staffordshire. Chartist meetings were held in Hanley, and Longton,

and others were attempted to be got up in the Southern districts of the county. On the 22nd, Lieut.-Colonel Peel, then in command of the Regiment, issued an order, warning the whole of the troops that it was highly probable that their services would be required. On Easter Monday, the 24th, the Walsall troop was assembled at Walsall, but no disturbance taking place, it was dismissed in the evening. From this time the effects produced by the Chartist agitators gradually disappeared.

1848.
April.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Peel, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May 13th, and was inspected on the 19th, by Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, 1st Dragoon Guards.

May.

In this year Mr. Rodgers became the manager of the Theatre, and opened it during the week the Regiment was assembled; a position which he has satisfactorily maintained to the present time.

A second Major was appointed to the Regiment, December 12th, giving promotion to Earl Granville; and the vacancy thus caused in the Lichfield troop was filled by Captain Lord Anson being transferred from the Wolverhampton troop.

December.

The Government determined, that as a very large proportion of the Yeomanry were assembled in the previous year, and their efficiency satisfactorily proved, it would not be necessary to call them out on permanent duty in this year. Such Corps, however, as wished to be trained and exercised, were to be permitted to receive a reduced rate of pay. Upon the receipt of an intimation from the Government to the above effect, Lieut.-Colonel Peel, commanding the Regiment in the absence of Lord Lichfield, directed the officers

1849.

1849. commanding troops to make their own arrangements for giving five drills to their troops; and, when practicable, he suggested that two troops should join, and drill together.
1850. July 12th. Brevet-Major and Adjutant Majendie died, and was succeeded in his appointment by Captain William Armstrong, who had been for a few years Adjutant of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry. This officer obtained his commission as Cornet in the 6th Dragoons, in June, 1814. He accompanied his regiment to Belgium in the following year, but was prevented taking part in the battle of Waterloo by severe illness. Captain Armstrong was promoted to a troop in the 10th Hussars, 20th June, 1840, and retired from the army in 1841.
- September. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 28th, and was inspected October 4th, by Lieut.-Colonel Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, in the presence of Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey. The Regiment was supplied at this time with a helmet, in place of the chaco. It was made of black japanned metal, ornamented with a star and badge in front and mountings in silver, with a black plume.
- Lieut.-Colonel Peel died November 1st., occasioning the promotion of Major the Hon. W. Bagot, and Captain the Hon. Gilbert Talbot.
- November. November 6th, the Lichfield, Walsall, and Anglesey troops, under Captain Lord Anson, with twelve trumpeters and two Standards, paraded in the Market Place, at Lichfield, together with a party of the 80th Regiment (Staffordshire Volunteers), composed of Colonel Bunbury, C.B., Lieut.-Colonel Blucher Wood, C.B., Captains

Sayers and Ormsby, Lieutenants Duperier and Hunter, 1850.
 Ensign Paterson, two sergeants, and six privates; pre- November.
 vious to taking part in the ceremony of placing three
 Colours, taken from the Sikhs, over the monument to
 the memory of the officers and men of the 80th Regi-
 ment who fell in the Sutlej campaign.

The 80th Regiment was raised in 1793, by the
 Marquis of Anglesey, then Lord Paget, he having
 obtained permission to call for Volunteers from the
 Staffordshire Militia, then quartered at Plymouth, of
 which his father, the Earl of Uxbridge, was Colonel.
 A sufficient number of men came forward to enable a
 regiment to be formed at once, and the Lieut.-Colonelcy
 was given to Lord Paget. In the same year the Regi-
 ment embarked for Holland, and saw its first service in
 the campaign of 1793 and 1794.

The 80th distinguished itself during the Sikh war;
 but not without the loss of a number of its members.
 The survivors, to perpetuate the memory of their gallant
 comrades, resolved upon the erection of a monument;
 and it was determined to erect it in the Cathedral
 church of the county to which the Regiment belonged.
 Three Colours were taken by the Regiment at the battle
 of Ferozeshah; and these it was thought would be a
 fitting decoration for the monument; and also that no
 one could with greater propriety place them in that
 position than the Marquis of Anglesey.

A procession was formed in the Close, headed by
 F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey, the Very Rev. the
 Dean, and the Mayor of Lichfield (J. P. Dyott, Esq.),
 being on either side of the Marquis; behind these were
 the rest of the Clergy. Next came the Colours, borne
 by Colour-Sergeant Wellington Browne (now Paymaster
 45th Regiment,) and two privates, John Wright and

1850.
November.

David Morgan, both of whom were present in the action; followed by the officers and men of the 80th Regiment, and the Yeomanry. In this order the procession entered the Cathedral. The Yeomanry formed in front of the monument, the men bearing the Colours, and the officers of the 80th taking up a position immediately before the monument. F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey then ascended a temporary platform, erected for the occasion, and fixed the three Colours over the monument. A flourish from the twelve silver trumpets of the Yeomanry followed, and concluded the ceremony.

The Marquis immediately left the Cathedral, and shortly afterwards returned to Beau Desert, where he entertained in the evening the officers of both Regiments.

The monument, which is by Hollins, stands in the south transept, and consists of a black marble tomb, of Egyptian architecture, surmounted by a sphinx in white marble. In the same material, at the front of the tomb, and resting on its base, is an ample military trophy; and over this, at the top of the inscription tablet, is a basso-relievo of a soldier's funeral. The Egyptian architecture and sphinx were adopted in commemoration of the honours won by the Regiment in Egypt. Upon the left side of the tomb is an inscription, containing the names of the officers and men who fell during the Sutlej campaign. The inscription is as follows—

“Dum jacent clamant.

“To the memory of the brave officers and men of the 80th Regiment of Foot, or Staffordshire Volunteers, whose names are recorded on this tablet, who fell in the actions of Moodkee, Buddewal, Alliwal, Ferozesha, and Sobraon, including those

who subsequently died from the effects of their wounds, when serving with the army of the Sutlej, in India. 1850.
November.

“Fortis cadere, cedere non potest.”

On the death of Colonel Bunbury, C.B., his Orders and Medals were placed on the front of the monument.

The Yeomanry were not called out this year upon permanent duty, and the Regiment was assembled by detachments, and at intervals, for eight days, at a reduced rate of pay. 1851.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 25th. F. M. the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief, having died upon the 14th; in compliance with a General order the officers of the Regiment went into mourning for his Grace while on permanent duty, and the band did not play during that time. The regiment was inspected October 1st, by Lieut.-Colonel Griffith, Scots' Greys. 1852.
September.

October 14th. Her Majesty passed through Wolverhampton, on her journey from Balmoral, and great preparations and rejoicings took place on the occasion. The Railway station was handsomely decorated, and fitted with seats, for the accommodation of the loyal inhabitants and the children of the different schools. The inside of the station was lined by the Wolverhampton troop, under Captain Thorneycroft, with Lieutenants Perry and Corser, and Cornet Phillips; and the Pensioners of the district, under Captain Russell. A company of the 77th Regiment, under Captain Hacket, formed a guard of honour. The band of the Yeomaury was also present. The Mayor, W. Warner, Jun., Esq., October.

1852. with the members of the Corporation, took their places
October. on the reception platform, and were joined by F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey and other noblemen and gentlemen. About three o'clock in the afternoon the royal train arrived, and Her Majesty was received with the customary military honours. The Mayor and Corporation then presented an address, at the window of the royal carriage, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. After remaining a few minutes, the royal train proceeded.

In the evening, Captain Thorneycroft entertained the officers and men of the Wolverhampton troop, Captain Armstrong, and other officers of the Regiment; and the officers of the 77th Regiment who had been on duty during the day.

For their services on this occasion, the Wolverhampton troop received the thanks of the Mayor, conveyed in a complimentary letter to Captain Thorneycroft.

1853. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
May. Colonel Lord Lichfield, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May 7th. Hitherto it had been the custom for the men of the Tamworth troop to be allowed to return to their homes, after the field day, on Whittington Heath, and not to be billeted in Lichfield; but in this year the practice was abandoned, and the troop marched into Head Quarters. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield being unable, from illness, to take command of the Regiment in the field, this duty was performed by Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Bagot. The Regiment was inspected on Friday, 13th, by Lieut.-Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.

Several alterations were now made in the uniform. The white buff-leather pouch and sword belts were

done away with, and replaced with black pouch and brown leather sword belts. The old straight spur gave place to one of a more serviceable pattern. 1853.
May.

August 28th. It having been announced that the Queen would stay at Tamworth station for about half-an-hour, on her journey to Ireland, preparations were made for a fitting reception. The station was tastefully decorated and furnished, and the Mayor and Corporation, with a number of the clergy and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, assembled to welcome Her Majesty. The Lichfield troop, with the Royal Standard of the Regiment, and a detachment of the Anglesey troop, under Lieutenant W. Mott, with Captain and Adjutant Armstrong, were upon the Railway platform; together with a guard of honour, consisting of the two flank companies of the 95th Regiment, with the Queen's colour, under Major Hume, and the band of the latter regiment. The Tamworth troop, under Captain Webster, with Cornet P. Webster, was drawn up mounted, in the station yard. Her Majesty arrived about two o'clock, and before leaving her carriage was presented with addresses by the Mayor and Clergy, which were graciously accepted. After the royal party had taken luncheon, they proceeded on their way to Chester. August.

October 5th. The Tamworth troop presented Captain Webster with a handsome silver Cup, as a testimonial of their regard and esteem. October.

March 18th. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield died in London, and was buried privately, at Shugborough. 1854.
March.

Lord Lichfield joined the Regiment as a private, and after serving in that capacity for more than twelve months, was appointed Captain in the Lichfield troop, in 1812; so that up to the time of his death he had

1854. served for more than forty years, twenty of which he
March. had been Commandant.

Upon the death of Lord Lichfield, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Bagot was promoted Commandant, and Major Earl Granville Lieut.-Colonel.

April. April 29th. F. M. the Marquis of Anglesey died in London. The remains of the deceased Marquis were conveyed to Lichfield, for interment in the Cathedral, the day before the funeral. A guard of honour, consisting of 200 men, of the 1st King's Own Stafford Militia, with the Regimental colour, under the command of Captain Cecil Lane, paraded at the George Hotel, to receive the corpse on its arrival. The body lay in state at the hotel the same evening, and several thousands of persons witnessed the ceremony. At nine

May. o'clock, May 6th, the Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. P. Talbot, assembled on parade; and at the same hour the Anglesey troop marched into Lichfield, and having dismounted, paraded in the Market Place. At twelve o'clock the funeral procession was formed, the Anglesey troop leading. As the coffin was placed in the hearse, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band played the Dead March. The streets were lined, from the George Hotel to the western entrance of the Cathedral, by the Militia, a company being also placed in the nave. The corpse was received at the Cathedral by a guard of honour, under the command of Captain Chambers. All the officers of the 2nd King's Own Stafford Militia attended the funeral.

May 7th. Captain and Adjutant Armstrong died, after a very short illness, at Southport, in Lancashire, where he had gone to assist Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Gerard, while on duty with the Lancashire Hussars.

Regimental Sergeant-Major Davis was appointed to the Adjutancy which had thus become vacant, with the rank of Cornet. 1854.
May.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- Colonel the Hon. W. Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 30th. September.

The news of the battle of the Alma having reached Lichfield on Sunday, the Regiment, in honour of the glorious victory, fired a feu-de-joie, at a parade in Stowe field, in the afternoon of the following day.

A prize, consisting of a silver Cup, was for the first time offered this year, to the best swordsman in the Regiment. The competition took place on foot, and was confined to three men per troop, selected for their superiority in sword exercise. The Cup was won by Sergeant Horne, Himley troop.

During the week a meeting was held by the officers of the Regiment, at which it was resolved that a subscription should be raised, by contributions from officers and men who had served under the late Lord Lichfield, for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory, in token of their affectionate respect and esteem.

The Regiment was inspected October 6th, by Major Custance, 6th Dragoon Guards. October.

The Walsall and Wolverhampton troops were called out, February 24th, in consequence of disturbances being apprehended in the neighbourhood, owing to dissatisfaction existing amongst the colliers in the district, caused by a reduction of wages. No breach of the peace was committed, and the troops were dismissed on the 27th. 1855.
February.

On Friday, March 22nd, a number of colliers, who were under notice of a reduction of wages, were visited March.

1855. by men from the Potteries who had received a similar
 March. notice, and instigated by the latter, they assembled at Cold Lanes Colliery, near Bilston, to prevent the men at work continuing their employment. Mobs numbering between 3000 and 5000 collected during the day, and provision shops were visited at Bilston, with demands for food. Similar proceedings took place at Willenhall, and Darlaston. The police, in endeavouring to disperse the mobs, were attacked, and one member of the force received serious injuries. The Wolverhampton troop, under Captain Thorneycroft, and the Walsall troop, under Captain Chawner, were immediately called out; and a detachment of the Essex Rifles was sent for from Weedon. The following day the colliers again assembled at Cold Lanes, and were addressed by a man amongst them. After repeating the pledges to resist the reduction of wages, they proceeded to the Colliery belonging to Mr. Blackwell, in Duck Lane, and surrounding the shaft, called upon the men to come out. The mob then proceeded to Willenhall, Darlaston, and Moxley, their numbers swelling to upwards of 2000, three-quarters of whom were armed with bludgeons, and many of them being strangers. On the way they visited the various collieries, turning out the men, and in some cases damaging the machinery. Several persons whom they met were assaulted. About mid-day the mob returned to Bilston, and immediately parties began ransacking the provision shops. Rumours that Wolverhampton was about to be visited, caused the Yeomanry to be held in readiness. The Walsall troop was employed during the day in dispersing the mobs in the neighbourhood of Darlaston. Considerable excitement and alarm was caused at Walsall by the arrival of a mob from Bilston, who committed some damage to the

shops, but the depredations were put an end to by the police. 1855.
March.

In consequence of the active measures taken by the magistrates, the disturbances were not renewed after the 24th, and the troops of Yeomanry were released from duty on the 27th.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. W. Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May 12th, and was inspected on the 18th, by Lieut.-Colonel Howard Vyse, Royal Horse Guards. May.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were awarded as follows—

- 1st Prize, Private W. Debank Sneyd, Leek troop.
- 2nd „ Corporal Greatrex, Anglesey troop.
- 3rd „ Private Ball, Tamworth troop.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May 17th, and was inspected on the 23rd, by Colonel Key, 15th Hussars. 1856.
May.

The Regimental prize for swordsmanship was won by—

Corporal Tudor, Wolverhampton troop.

The Regimental memorial to the late Lieut.-Colonel Lord Lichfield, was erected in Lichfield Cathedral in May this year. 1857.
May.

The memorial consists of a monumental brass, inlaid with mosaic, upon a black marble slab. The deceased Earl is represented beneath a richly ornamented canopy, surrounded by a border, in his military uniform, over which are his Peer's robes. The head rests upon a helmet, while at the feet are two heraldic animals, being the supporters of the arms of the Earls of Lichfield.

1857. In the upper corners of the slab are two shields of the
May. deceased Earl's arms, and upon the border is his monogram, and motto, "Nil desperandum." In the lower part of the brass is the inscription—

"To Thomas William, Earl of Lichfield, for twenty years Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry. This tablet is erected by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of his Corps, 1854. A memorial of their respect, attachment, and regard."

The Regiment was not assembled this year upon permanent duty, but the officers commanding troops were directed to continue their troop drills as usual.

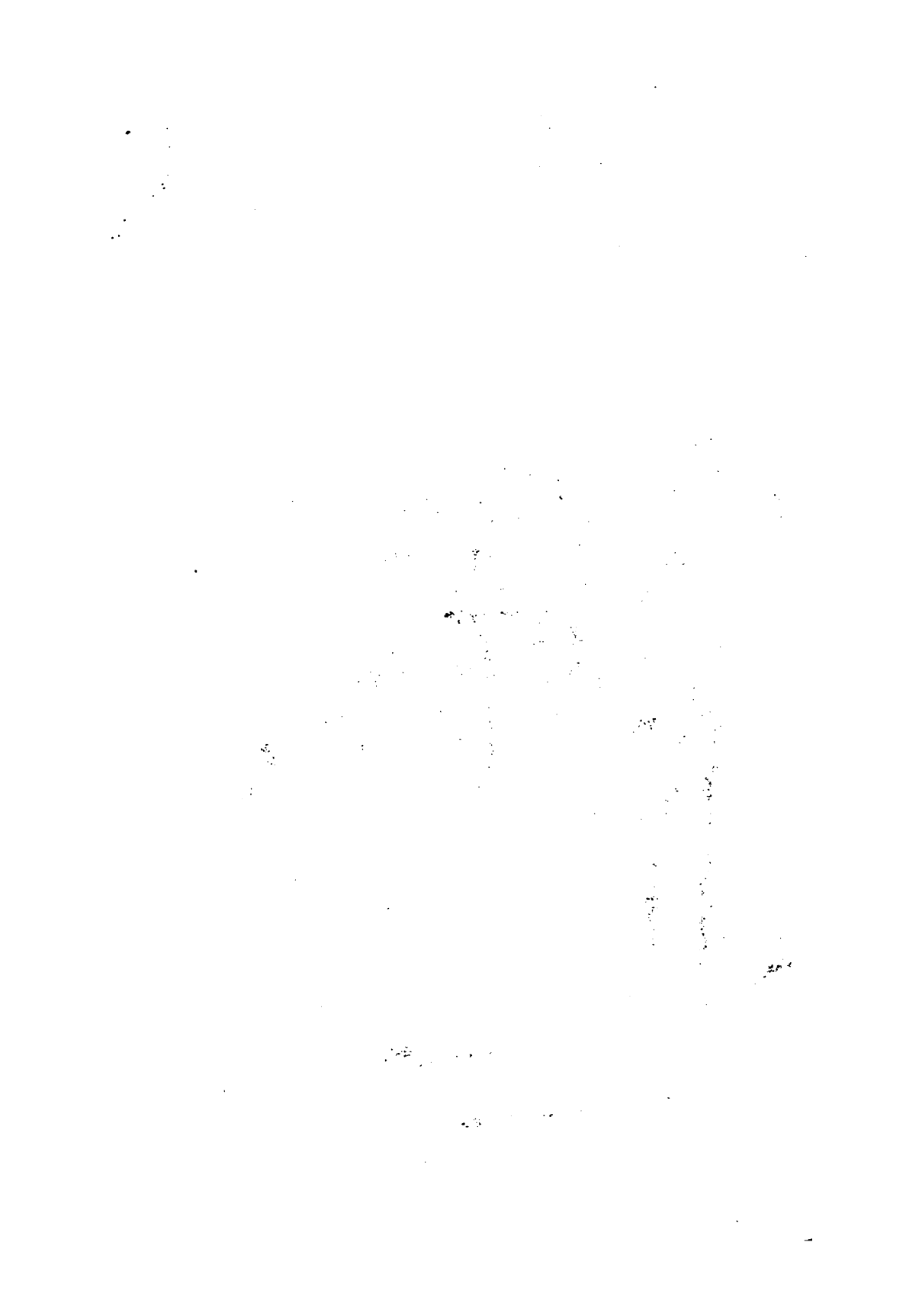
1858. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
June. Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 5th, and was inspected on the 11th, by Lieut.-Colonel Wilkie, 10th Hussars.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were as follows—

- 1st Prize, Corporal Reynolds, Walsall troop.
- 2nd „ Private Astbury, Stafford troop.
- 3rd „ Corporal Mist, Walsall troop.

1859. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
September. Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, September 17th. The old dress jacket, with shoulder-scales, was at this time discontinued, and replaced with a tunic; the pattern adopted being strictly in accordance with the regulation for Light Dragoon regiments.

The Regiment was inspected on the 23rd, by Lieut.-Colonel Harrison, 11th Hussars.





SERGEANT IN REVIEW ORDER, AND PRIVATE IN UNDRESS,
1859.



FAULT IN REV.

VALE IN DRESS

The first prize for swordsmanship was awarded to— 1859.
September.

Corporal Reynolds, Walsall troop.

Although it had not been hitherto the custom for the winners of the Regimental prize to compete two years in succession, an exception was made on this occasion, in consequence of the introduction of a new sword exercise into the service.

The second prize was won by—

Private Partridge, Wolverhampton troop.

The competition took place on horseback this year, for the first time.

April 14th. The Stafford, Uttoxeter, Leek, and 1860.
April.
Cheadle troops took part in the procession, which was formed to accompany the Earl of Shrewsbury from Ingestre, to take formal possession of Alton Towers. The four troops assembled at Uttoxeter, together with the mounted tenantry, numbering nearly 250, and 20 carriages. The Anglesey troop, dismounted, kept the ground at the grand entrance to Alton Towers, and also lined the hall. The escort to the Earl's carriage was furnished by the Stafford troop.

The Regiment was not assembled this year upon permanent duty, but each troop was required to perform six mounted drills in the course of the season, and squad drills as usual.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- 1861.
Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, May.
May 11th.

No competition took place this year in swordsmanship, but in its stead a prize was given for the greatest

1861. number of points obtained, in five rounds, at 100 yards
May. distance, with the carbine. On the 15th, the Regiment proceeded by special train to Brownhills, where the contest was decided. The number of men who entered for the prize was 208, the winner being—

Private William Finney, Cheadle troop.

The Regiment was inspected on the 17th, by Colonel Bentinck, 4th Dragoon Guards.

October. The Staffordshire Rifle Association offered a prize of £10 for the Yeomanry, to be shot for at the meeting of the Association, at Brownhills, in October. To the above amount was added a sweepstakes of 10s. each, and the whole was divided into three prizes, which were won by—

1st Prize, Private Salt, Uttoxeter troop.

2nd „ Private Leigh, Himley troop.

3rd „ Private Steele, Newcastle troop.

1862. The Staffordshire Rifle Association offered a prize for
July. the Yeomanry, at the meeting of the Association, at Brownhills, in July, under similar conditions to those of the previous year. The winners were—

1st Prize, Private Barnes, Anglesey troop.

2nd „ Private Peake, Newcastle troop.

3rd „ Private Lowe, Himley troop.

September. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Thursday, September 25th, and was inspected on the 1st October, by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Mount Charles, 1st Life Guards.

The Regimental prize for swordsmanship was won by—

Corporal Partridge, Wolverhampton troop.

At the meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association, ^{1863.}
at Brownhills, in July, the following were the winners ^{May.}
of prizes, under the same conditions as in the previous
years—

- 1st Prize, Private Walker, Leek troop.
- 2nd „ Private Foster, Cheadle troop.
- 3rd „ Private Baggaley, Lichfield troop.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- ^{September.}
Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday,
September 5th, and was inspected on the 11th, by
Colonel Griffith, C.B., Scots Greys.

The Regimental prize for swordsmanship was won
by—

Private Banks, Wolverhampton troop.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.- ^{1864.}
Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, ^{May.}
May 14th, and was inspected on the 20th, by Lieut.-
Colonel Marshall, 2nd Life Guards.

The Regimental prize for swordsmanship was won
by—

Corporal Frearson, Walsall troop.

The meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association ^{July.}
was held at Newcastle, in July, when prizes were offered
to the Yeomanry, and won by—

- 1st Prize, Private Witton, Himley troop.
- 2nd „ Corporal Riley, Himley troop.
- 3rd „ Corporal Till, Tamworth troop.

^{May.} At a dinner given by Captain Perry to the ^{1865.}
Wolverhampton troop, on his acceding to the command, ^{May.}
the occasion was embraced by the members of the troop

1865. to present a handsome piece of plate to Major Thorneycroft, their late Captain.

June. June 2nd. Captain Davis retired from the Adjutancy of the Regiment, and was succeeded by Captain Webster, late 8th Hussars. This officer had formerly served as a Lieutenant in the Tamworth troop, and left the Regiment on obtaining his Commission in the 8th Hussars, which corps he joined in the Crimea, but not until after the fall of Sebastopol. Captain Webster served with his Regiment throughout the campaign in Central India, during the Mutiny in 1858 and 1859. He obtained his troop May 13th, 1859, and retired from the Army in December, 1863, having a few months previously effected an exchange into the 25th Regiment.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 2nd, and was inspected on the 9th, by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were won by—

- 1st Prize, Corporal Heath, Uttoxeter troop.
- 2nd „ Private Timmins, Tamworth troop.
- 3rd „ Private Skelton, Lichfield troop.

During the week of permanent duty, a meeting of the officers took place, at which it was resolved to present Captain Davis with a testimonial, to mark their sense of his character, and his services to the Regiment, which had been extended over twenty-seven years.

July. The meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association was held at Newcastle, in July, when prizes were offered to the Yeomanry, and won by—

- 1st Prize, Private Davis, Uttoxeter troop.
 2nd „ Private Leigh, Himley troop.
 3rd „ Private Spurrier, Tamworth troop.

1866.
 July.

The testimonial from the officers to Captain Davis, consisting of a silver Cup and a purse containing a handsome sum, was presented at a dinner, at the Swan Hotel, Lichfield, January 12th, at which Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot presided.

1866.
 January.

January 30th. The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their departure from Trentham Hall, where they had been on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland, were escorted to the railway station at Trentham by a detachment of the Newcastle troop, under Captain Loch, with Lieutenant Campbell.

The Cattle Plague, which broke out in 1865, committed great ravages in the autumn, and continued unabated throughout the winter. In consequence of this, the Secretary of State for War addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant stating, that owing to the losses inflicted on the farmers by the Cattle Plague, Her Majesty's Government were willing not to call out the Yeomanry in this year, should such a course be deemed desirable. The opinion of the officers commanding troops was taken on the matter, and they unanimously approved of the Regiment assembling as usual.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 9th, and was inspected on the 15th, by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

June.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were won by—

1866. 1st Prize, Corporal Bland, Wolverhampton troop.
June. 2nd „ Private Griffiths, Walsall troop.

The foundation stone of the new North Staffordshire Infirmary, at Hartshill, near Stoke-upon-Trent, was laid on Monday, June 25th, by the Prince of Wales, amidst great rejoicings. At twelve o'clock, the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Bishop of Lichfield, Lord and Lady Bagot, and many others, set out from Trentham Hall, where their Royal Highnesses were staying on a visit. The royal carriage, and those of the other company, were escorted by the whole of the Newcastle squadron, with the Royal Standard, under the command of Captain Loch; the other officers present being Lieutenants Campbell and Dawson, and Captain and Adjutant Webster. The drive from Trentham and the return partook of the nature of a royal progress, the whole route being lined with people; and the towns of Stoke, Newcastle, and other places, were decorated with triumphal arches, garlands, and flags. On arriving at the entrance of the grounds where the hospital was to be built, the royal party was received with presented arms by the 1st Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers, 1200 strong, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hollins; and by the 1st Staffordshire Artillery Volunteers, who fired a royal salute. At the site were assembled several thousand spectators, including of course all the leading gentry of Staffordshire. The Prince and Princess were welcomed, on entering the enclosure, with round after round of the heartiest cheers, and as soon as the excitement created by their arrival had subsided the ceremony was proceeded with. The Duke of Sutherland read an

address to the Prince, and His Royal Highness, in reply, said: "My Lord Duke, my Lords, and Gentlemen: I thank you for this address, and for your kind expressions, as well towards the Princess as towards myself. It is truly gratifying to us both to assist in this day's work. A common sympathy has brought us all together, and our proceedings derive a more than usual interest, from the combination of all classes to aid in alleviating the misery and suffering incidental to the peculiar accidents of a mining district. Where all have contributed so nobly, and for so good a purpose, I may be permitted to offer a prayer that the Divine blessing may descend upon your undertaking, and that your exertions may be rewarded with success."

1866.
June.

A massive silver trowel was then handed to His Royal Highness, and the stone was laid, with the assistance of the Right Worshipful the P.G.M. of Staffordshire, Mr. W. K. Harvey, who proved the stone, and then sprinkled corn and poured wine and oil upon it, after the manner of the Masonic craft. This done, the Bishop of Lichfield read an appropriate prayer, and then the whole assembly rose, and sang the well-known metrical version of the 100th Psalm, accompanied by the Rifle Volunteer Battalion band. A long procession of purse bearers, chiefly children and young ladies, then filed past the Princess of Wales, who graciously received their offerings. The ceremony was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. The royal party was then conducted to a large marquee, erected on the ground, in which luncheon was provided for 400 persons.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on their return, were escorted as before, and passed through Newcastle to Mr. Sneyd's, at Keele Hall, where they remained a

1866. short time, and at which place the escort was dismissed.

July. The meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association was held at Newcastle, in July, and a similar amount was offered to the Yeomanry for competition as in former years. An alteration was made in the conditions, the firing taking place from two distances, 100 and 200 yards, and the sweepstakes was reduced from 10s. to 2s. 6d. The winners of prizes were—

1st Prize, Private Downs, Newcastle troop.

2nd „ Corporal Wilson, Anglesey troop.

3rd „ Corporal Heath, Uttoxeter troop.

November. November 30th, Friday, the Queen visited Wolverhampton, to be present at the ceremony of unveiling a statue of the Prince Consort, in the Market Place there. Her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Louisa, left Windsor Castle at ten o'clock, accompanied by a numerous suite. The Prime Minister, the Earl of Derby, was in attendance upon Her Majesty. The royal party travelled by special train, on the Great Western Railway, from Windsor to Wolverhampton, and arrived there at ten minutes past one. The train stopped for a few minutes at Banbury, where Her Majesty received an address from the Mayor and Corporation. At the Wolverhampton station, extensive preparations had been made for the reception of Her Majesty. A portion of the platform, between the bridge across the line and a tier of seats raised for the occasion, was carpeted, and seats were provided for about 700 persons. The Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Louisa, on alighting, were loudly cheered; a guard of honour, furnished by the 39th Regiment, from Manchester, presented arms, and the band of the 8th Hussars played the National Anthem. Her Majesty was received

by the Mayor of Wolverhampton, J. Morris, Esq.; the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Lichfield; the Borough Members, and other gentlemen. 1866.
November.

After a brief delay, Her Majesty and suite left the station in procession, headed by a squadron of the Queen's Own Royal Yeomanry, followed by seven carriages, containing members of the Town Council, another squadron of Yeomanry, and carriages containing the Mayor, other local dignitaries, and the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied Her Majesty. The royal carriage was escorted by a squadron of the 8th Hussars, commanded by Major Puget; and immediately behind it rode Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lord Lichfield, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, the latter in the uniform of his Regiment. The two squadrons of the Yeomanry were formed of the Lichfield, Himley, Walsall, and Wolverhampton troops, under the command of Major Thorneycroft; the following officers being also present: Captains Chawner, Dickins, and Perry; Lieutenants Griffith, Barker, and Monckton; Cornets Chawner, Bagnall, and Hartley; and Captain and Adjutant Webster.

The streets along which the procession passed, were kept clear by the Volunteer Rifle Regiments of the district, assisted by the police. Six triumphal arches were erected, and the whole length of the route was decorated with flags, banners, and festoons of evergreens. Immense crowds were present, and were loud in their demonstrations of loyalty.

On arriving at the Market Place, Her Majesty was received at the Royal pavilion by the Mayor, the Lord Lieutenant, the office-bearers of the Corporation, and the members of the Memorial Committee. The pavilion

1866.
November.

was an elegant structure, covered with crimson cloth, and adorned with borders, consisting of the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York. It was open on all sides, and the slender pillars supporting it were entwined with red and white spirals. The entrance was surmounted by the Royal arms, and on the apex was placed a gilt crown. The floor, which was thickly carpeted, was approached by a short flight of steps, and formed a dais. The covered statue of the Prince Consort was immediately opposite the pavilion, and in the centre of a large piece of ground, enclosed by covered galleries, filled by several hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. A guard of honour, consisting of two companies of the 39th Regiment, was drawn up in front of the pavilion, and as Her Majesty alighted the guard presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and the spectators in the galleries, as well as the people who crowded the windows, balconies, and roofs of the houses, on all sides of the square, gave way to the most lively demonstrations of welcome. The ceremonial was commenced by the offering of prayer by the Bishop of Lichfield. The Recorder then read the addresses of the Corporation to the Queen, after which various presentations were made, and then Her Majesty commanded the statue to be unveiled. Mr. Thornycroft, the sculptor, at once stepped into the arena, and loosing a cord, the awning of flags with which the statue was covered descended, and the statue was exposed to public view.

Her Majesty and the Princesses walked round the statue, and approaching Mr. Thornycroft, the Queen expressed her satisfaction with the entire work: the band meanwhile performing the Coburg March. Before

leaving the pavilion, Her Majesty desired the Mayor to tell her subjects in Wolverhampton that she was greatly pleased with her reception, and with the loyal feeling which had been manifested. The procession then returned to the railway station, in the same order, but by another route. The Royal party arrived at the station on their return at a quarter before three; and having taken luncheon, at a quarter to four left the town. The train arrived at Windsor at a quarter before seven.

1866.
November.

The Lichfield troop marched into Wolverhampton the day before the Queen's visit, and was billeted in the town. The other three troops arrived from troop quarters on the Friday morning, and the whole were paraded on the race course, at mid-day. The squadrons returned home after the departure of the Queen.

At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Wolverhampton, held after the Royal visit, a resolution was passed unanimously, thanking the Yeomanry who formed the escort, and the Rifle Volunteers who lined the route along which Her Majesty passed.

February 22nd. The Wolverhampton troop, under Captain Perry, was called out, on account of an anticipated riot in that town, during the visit of Murphy, an itinerant lecturer against Popery. This man, from the violence of his language, had originated serious disturbances in Birmingham and other places. Great excitement prevailed in Wolverhampton, and so apprehensive were the magistrates of a riot, that a troop of the 8th Hussars, under Captain Palliser, was sent for and arrived from Birmingham, in addition to the troop of Yeomanry and the local police. The military patrolled the town until late at night on the 22nd, and effectually

1867.
February.

1867. prevented any disturbance. The Wolverhampton troop
February. was dismissed on the 23rd, but the 8th Hussars were detained some days longer.

June. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, June 8th, and was inspected on the 14th, by Lieut.-Colonel Macnaghten, 8th Hussars.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were won by—

1st Prize, Corporal Heath, Uttoxeter troop.

2nd „ Sergeant Partridge, Wolverhampton troop.

3rd „ Private Blore, Cheadle troop.

The meeting of the Staffordshire Rifle Association took place at Newcastle, June 20th. A sum was offered for the Yeomanry, added to a sweepstakes, as in the previous year, and the firing took place at 100 and 150 yards distance.

The winners of prizes were—

1st Prize, Private Shilcock, Cheadle troop.

2nd „ Corporal Wilson, Anglesey troop.

3rd „ Sergeant Phillips, Lichfield troop.

1868. The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-
August. Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Saturday, August 1st.

The Staffordshire Rifle Association having discontinued to give a sum of money for a prize to the Yeomanry, no competition would have taken place with the carbine this year, had not Lieut.-Colonel H. Bagot Lane, Coldstream Guards, formerly an officer in the Regiment, kindly offered to give a similar amount to that which the Association had hitherto done. The

conditions under which the prizes were contended for were similar to those in 1867. The contest taking place in the week of permanent duty, the number of competitors was larger than in former years, and they were therefore divided into two parties, one going to Daw End, near Bloxwich, the other to Brownhills, no other butts in the neighbourhood being available.

1868.
August.

The winners of prizes were—

1st Prize, Private Derbyshire, Newcastle troop.

2nd „ Private Joseph Yardley, Walsall troop.

3rd „ Private William Bott, Stafford troop.

The Regiment was inspected on the 7th, by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were won by—

1st Prize, Private William Astbury, Stafford troop.

2nd „ Sergeant Phillips, Lichfield troop.

In consequence of the great heat of the weather, the Regiment turned out each morning during the week of permanent duty at five o'clock ; and the drill ground on Whittington Heath was so slippery that the men were urged to have their horses turned-up, or shod with frost nails.

The Regiment assembled at Lichfield, under Lieut.-Colonel Bromley Davenport, in the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Lord Bagot, for permanent duty, on Thursday, April 29th, and was inspected May 5th, by Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry.

1869.
April.

The Regimental prizes for swordsmanship were won by—

1869. 1st Prize, Corporal John Frearson, Walsall troop.
 April. 2nd „ Corporal Joseph Lowndes, Cheadle troop.

The sum of £10 was given from the Regimental fund, for three prizes, to be shot for with the carbine, under the same conditions as in the previous year. The competition took place at Stafford, July 16th.

The winners of prizes were—

- 1st Prize, Private John Glover, Uttoxeter troop.
 2nd „ Private Joseph Davis, Uttoxeter troop.
 3rd „ Private William Harris, Uttoxeter troop.

September. September 27th. Captain Sir Percival Heywood, Bart., who had resigned his Commission, after a service of twenty-two years in the Regiment, was presented by the members of the Cheadle troop with a silver Cup, in token of their affectionate regard.

1870. In April, new regulations and revised establishments
 April. for Yeomanry were approved by Her Majesty, to come into operation in April 1871. The future establishment of a regiment is fixed at eight, or not less than four troops; and that of a troop at not more than sixty, nor less than forty privates, including farriers. For the purpose of obtaining increased efficiency, it is provided that each yeoman shall perform, annually, a certain amount of troop drill, to entitle him to receive pay when the Regiment is assembled on permanent duty. At the same time, with a view to promote the greater efficiency of the several Reserve forces, and to consolidate for defensive purposes all the military forces of the country, a system was organized for a close connection between the Regular and Reserve forces, by placing them under the same military command. In order to carry this

out in the most convenient way, the boundaries of the various Military districts of Great Britain were re-arranged, the Northern district divided into three Sub-districts, and all corps of Yeomanry, when assembled, or on duty, were placed under the command of the General of the District. The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Sub-district which includes Staffordshire, and to whom all reports are made, is stationed at Birmingham.

1870.
April.

While the preceding pages have been going through the press, a representation, and an application, have been made to the Secretary of State for War, for permission for the Regiment to be allowed to remain an exception to other corps, and to retain the eleven troops of which it has been composed since 1843; or for it to be divided into two Regiments, forming a Brigade, and to assemble as such, under the command of the senior Lieut.-Colonel. No reply to this application has yet been received.

Breech-loading carbines, of the Westley Richards pattern, to the number of 450, have lately been forwarded to the Regiment; but the issue to the men has been delayed, owing to the future establishment of troops not yet having been determined. The usual competition in shooting has been withheld, until it can take place with the new carbines.

Permission has been obtained for the Regiment to assemble at Lichfield, on permanent duty, on Wednesday, September 28th, and the inspection is expected to take place October 4th.

September.

It may be remarked that the strength of the Regiment has not been given for some years. Owing to

1870. the pending changes causing some reduction, and an
September. order from the War Office to discontinue recruiting,
the present strength is much below what has been
usual. The average of non-commissioned officers and
privates for the past five years is 679.

APPENDIX.

LISTS OF OFFICERS
OF THE
QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT
OF
STAFFORDSHIRE YEOMANRY.

1794.

Colonel	George, <i>Earl Gower</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Hon.</i> Edward Monckton	20 Sept. 1794	Stafford.
Major	Francis P. Eliot, <i>late Capt.</i> 14th Regiment	20 Sept. 1794	Lichfield.
Captain	James Bulkeley	20 Sept. 1794	Leek.
„	William Tennant	20 Sept. 1794	Walsall.
„	<i>Sir John Chetwode, Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	
Capt.-Lieut.	<i>Sir John Heathcote, Knt.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieutenant	<i>Sir Nigel B. Gresley, Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Lichfield.
„	Nathaniel Kirkman	20 Sept. 1794	
„	Shapland Swiney	20 Sept. 1794	Stafford.
„	William Cave Brown	20 Sept. 1794	
Cornet	Edward Sneyd	20 Sept. 1794	
„	J. W. Unwin	20 Sept. 1794	

NOTE.—When the name of a troop has not been placed opposite to that of an officer, it has been impossible to determine, with accuracy, the troop to which he belonged.

1796.

Colonel	George, <i>Earl Gower</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Stafford.
Major	Francis P. Eliot, <i>late Capt.</i> 14th Regiment	20 Sept. 1794	Lichfield.
Captain	James Bulkeley	20 Sept. 1794	Leek.
"	William Tennant	20 Sept. 1794	Walsall.
"	<i>Sir John Chetwode, Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	
Capt.-Lieut.	<i>Sir John Heathcote, Knt.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieutenant.	<i>Sir Nigel B. Gresley, Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Lichfield.
"	Nathaniel Kirkman	20 Sept. 1794	
"	Shapland Swiney	20 Sept. 1794	Stafford.
"	William Cave Brown	15 Oct. 1794	
Cornet	Edward Sneyd	20 Sept. 1794	
"	J. W. Unwin	20 Sept. 1794	
"	William Terry	1 Sept. 1795	Walsall.

1798.

Colonel	George, <i>Earl Gower</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Hon. Edward Monckton</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Stafford.
Major	William Tennant	19 July 1798	Walsall.
Captain	<i>Sir John Chetwode, Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	
"	<i>Sir Nigel B. Gresley, Bart.</i>	25 Jan. 1798	Lichfield.
"	Hugh Sleight	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
Capt.-Lieut.	<i>Sir John Heathcote, Knt.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	Newcastle.
Lieutenant	Nathaniel Kirkman	20 Sept. 1794	
"	William Cave Brown	15 Oct. 1794	
"	Richard Badnall	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
"	William Keen	19 July 1798	Stafford.
"	Edward Sneyd	19 July 1798	
Cornet	J. W. Unwin	20 Sept. 1794	
"	William Terry	1 Sept. 1795	Walsall.
"	William Lycett	19 July 1798	Stafford.
"	Charles W. Jolland	19 July 1798	Lichfield.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1800.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> Edward Monckton	21 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Sir</i> John Heathcote, <i>Knt.</i>	28 March 1800	Newcastle.
Major	<i>Sir</i> Nigel B. Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 March 1800	Lichfield.
Captain	<i>Sir</i> John Chetwode, <i>Bart.</i>	20 Sept. 1794	
„	Hugh Sleigh	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
„	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
Capt.-Lieut.	William Keen	28 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieutenant	Nathaniel Kirkman	20 Sept. 1794	
„	Richard Badnall	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
„	Edward Sneyd	19 July 1798	
„	Joseph Wadhams	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
Cornet	J. W. Unwin	20 Sept. 1794	
„	William Lycett	19 July 1798	Stafford.
„	Charles W. Jolland	19 July 1798	Lichfield.
„	Samuel Spode	10 July 1800	Newcastle.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1802.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> Edward Monckton	21 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Sir</i> John Heathcote, <i>Knt.</i>	28 March 1800	Newcastle.
Major	<i>Sir</i> Nigel B. Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 March 1800	Lichfield.
Captain	Hugh Sleigh	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
„	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
„	<i>Lord</i> Bradford	13 Nov. 1800	Weston.
Capt.-Lieut.	William Keen	28 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieutenant	William Kirkman	20 Sept. 1794	
„	Richard Badnall	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
„	Edward Sneyd	19 July 1798	
„	Joseph Wadhams	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
„	Edward Grove	13 Nov. 1800	Lichfield.
„	Henry Crockett	13 Nov. 1800	Weston.

Cornet	J. W. Unwin	20 Sept. 1794	
"	William Lycett	19 July 1798	Stafford.
"	Charles W. Jolland	19 July 1798	Lichfield.
"	Samuel Spode	10 July 1800	Newcastle.
"	Robert Terry	13 Nov. 1800	Walsall.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1803.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> E. Monckton	21 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Sir</i> John Heathcote, <i>Knt.</i>	28 March 1800	Newcastle.
Major	<i>Sir</i> Nigel B. Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 March 1800	Lichfield.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	<i>Lord</i> Bradford	13 Nov. 1800	Weston.
"	Charles Dobson	17 Sept. 1803	Leek.
"	Moreton Walhouse	27 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	S. G. Simpson	12 Sept. 1803	Pottery.
Capt.-Lieut.	William Keen	28 March 1800	Stafford.
Lieutenant	Richard Badnall	25 Jan. 1798	Leek.
"	Joseph Wadhams	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Edward Grove	13 Nov. 1800	Lichfield.
"	Henry Crockett	13 Nov. 1800	Weston.
"	Phineas Hussey	27 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	Ralph Baddeley	7 Oct. 1803	Pottery.
Cornet	William Lycett	19 July 1798	Stafford.
"	Samuel Spode	10 July 1800	Newcastle.
"	Robert Terry	13 Nov. 1800	Walsall.
"	Richard Crockett	17 Sept. 1803	Weston.
"	John Metcalfe	17 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	Henry Case	17 Sept. 1803	Lichfield.
"	John Fynney	17 Sept. 1803	Leek.
"	Enoch Keeling	7 Oct. 1803	Pottery.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1805.

Colonel	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	21 March 1800	Lichfield.
Lieut.-Col.	<i>Sir John Heathcote, Knt.</i>	28 March 1800	Newcastle.
Major	William Keen	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Charles Dobson	17 Sept. 1803	Leek.
"	Moreton Walhouse	27 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	Henry Crockett	31 July 1803	Weston.
"	" "		Pottery.
Capt.-Lieut.-	Edward Grove	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
Lieutenant	Joseph Wadhams	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Samuel Spode	15 Dec. 1803	Newcastle.
"	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William Lycett	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	Henry Case	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
"	John Jesson	17 April 1805	Teddesley.
"	John Fynney	22 April 1805	Leek.
Cornet	John Metcalfe	17 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	Edward Keeling	7 Oct. 1803	Pottery.
"	Thomas Fenton	20 Dec. 1803	Newcastle.
"	William Careless	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William Lathbury	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	Thomas Holbeche	1 May 1805	Walsall.
Paymaster	William Lycett		
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1807.

Colonel	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	21 March 1800	Lichfield.
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	Stafford.
Major	Moreton Walhouse	28 Feb. 1806	Teddesley.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.

viii.

Captain	Walter H. Coyney	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.
Capt.-Lieut.	Edward Grove	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William Lycett	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	Henry Case	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
"	Edward Hickman	1 March 1805	Bilston.
"	John Jesson	17 April 1805	Teddesley.
"	John Fynney	22 April 1805	Leek.
"	William Tennant	3 Sept. 1806	Walsall.
Cornet	John Metcalfe	17 Sept. 1803	Teddesley.
"	William Careless	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William Lathbury	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	James Smith	1 March 1805	Bilston.
"	Thomas Holbeche	1 May 1805	Walsall.
Paymaster	William Lycett		
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1808.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> E. Monckton	31 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	Stafford.
Major	Moreton Walhouse	28 Feb. 1806	Teddesley.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Henry Crockett.	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
"	Edward Grove	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
"	Walter H. Coyney	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William Lycett	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	Henry Case	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
"	Edward Hickman	1 March 1805	Bilston.
"	John Jesson	17 April 1805	Teddesley.
"	William Tennant	3 Sept. 1806	Walsall.
"	John Leigh	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.

ix.

Cornet	William Lathbury	31 Dec. 1804	Stafford.
"	James Smith	1 March 1805	Bilston.
"	Thomas Holbeche	1 May 1805	Walsall.
"	<i>Hon.</i> G. A. Bridgman	7 Sept. 1807	Weston.
"	Robert Griffin	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.
"	John Mott	18 March 1808	Teddesley.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1810.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> E. Monckton	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	
Major	Moreton Walhouse	28 Feb. 1806	Teddesley.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
"	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
"	Edward Grove	31 Dec. 1804	Lichfield.
"	Walter H. Coyney	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.
"	Edward Trafford Nicholls	3 May 1809	Stafford.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	John Jesson	17 April 1805	Teddesley.
"	John Leigh	15 Sept. 1807	Leek.
"	Thomas Holbeche	1 June 1809	Walsall.
"	William Lathbury	3 May 1809	Stafford.
Cornet	<i>Hon.</i> G. A. Bridgman	7 Sept. 1807	Weston.
"	John Mott	18 March 1808	Teddesley.
"	John Cruso	July 1808	Leek.
"	Thomas Ward	3 May 1809	Stafford.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1813.

Colonel	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	
Major	Moreton Walhouse	28 Feb. 1806	Teddesley.
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
„	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
„	Edward Trafford Nicholls	3 May 1809	Stafford.
„	<i>Hon. Thomas W. Anson</i>	3 Aug. 1812	Lichfield.
„	John Cruso	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	John Jesson	17 April 1805	Teddesley.
„	Thomas Holbeche	June 1809	Walsall.
„	William Lathbury	3 May 1809	Stafford.
„	Charles Coupland	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
„	Edmund Peel	5 Dec. 1812	Lichfield.
„	Edward Monckton	1 March 1813	Bilston.
Cornet	John Mott	18 March 1808	Teddesley.
„	Jesse Shirley	March 1809	Leek.
„	Charles W. Firchild	8 Sept. 1812	Weston.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1815.

Colonel	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	
Major	Edward John Littleton	11 July 1814	
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
„	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
„	Edward Trafford Nicholls	3 May 1809	Stafford.
„	<i>Hon. Thomas W. Anson</i>	3 Aug. 1812	Lichfield.
„	John Cruso	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
„	Edward Monckton	20 Oct. 1814	Teddesley.

xi.

Captain	Edmund Peel	20 Oct. 1814	Tamworth.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	Thomas Holbeche	June 1809	Walsall.
„	John Flavell	29 July 1809	Tamworth.
„	Charles Coupland	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
Cornet	John Mott	18 March 1808	Teddesley.
„	Joseph Grundy	29 July 1809	Tamworth.
„	Charles W. Firchild	8 Sept. 1812	Weston.
„	Robert Wood		Attached to Lichfield.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	

1817.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> Edward Monckton	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	William Keen	28 Feb. 1806	
Major	Edward J. Littleton	11 July 1814	
Captain	William Terry	11 Sept. 1800	Walsall.
„	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
„	Edward Trafford Nicholls	3 May 1809	Stafford.
„	<i>Hon.</i> Thomas W. Anson	3 Aug. 1812	Lichfield.
„	John Cruso	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
„	Edward Monckton	29 Oct. 1814	Teddesley.
„	Edmund Peel	20 Oct. 1813	Tamworth.
„	Wm. Shepperd Kinnersly	25 March 1817	Newcastle.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	Thomas Holbeche	June 1809	Walsall.
„	John Flavell	29 July 1809	Tamworth.
„	Charles Coupland	3 Aug. 1812	Leek.
„	John Mott	16 Jan. 1816	Teddesley.
„	Hugh H. Williamson	25 March 1817	Newcastle.
Cornet	Joseph Grundy	29 July 1809	Tamworth.
„	Charles W. Firchild	8 Sept. 1812	Weston.
„	Robert Wood	10 Jan. 1816	Lichfield.
„	William Hodson	25 Nov. 1816	Teddesley.

xii.

Cornet	John Hand	25 Nov. 1816	Leek.
„	Henry S. Belcombe	25 April 1817	Newcastle.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	
Surgeon	Richard Bird	10 Jan. 1816	
Assist. Surg.	Thomas Rowley	10 Jan. 1816	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1820.

Colonel	<i>Hon.</i> E. Monckton	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	Edward J. Littleton	27 Sept. 1819	
Major	Thos. W. <i>Viscount</i> Anson	27 Sept. 1819	
Captain	Henry Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	William S. Bickley	6 Nov. 1804	Bilston.
„	Edward Monckton	20 Oct. 1814	Teddesley.
„	Edmund Peel	20 Oct. 1814	Tamworth.
„	William S. Kinnersly	25 March 1817	Newcastle.
„	<i>Lord</i> F. Leveson Gower	27 Sept. 1819	Stafford.
„	<i>Sir</i> Roger Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 Sept. 1819	Lichfield.
„	John V. Barber	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
„	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
„	William Bagot	12 Jan. 1820	Uttoxeter.
„	Charles Coupland	12 June 1820	Leek.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
„	John Flavell	29 July 1809	Tamworth.
„	John Mott	10 Jan. 1816	Teddesley.
„	Thomas Morris	21 Nov. 1817	Bilston.
„	Samuel Campbell Simpson, Lieut. h.p. 23rd Light Dragoons (Lancers)	29 Jan. 1818	Stafford.
„	Henry S. Belcombe	25 Oct. 1819	Newcastle.
„	Dudley <i>Viscount</i> Sandon	20 Dec. 1819	Stafford.
„	John Heeley	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
„	John Forster	20 Dec. 1814	Walsall.

xiii.

Lieutenant	Spencer Rogers	22 Dec. 1819	Newcastle.
"	Henry Hordern	22 Dec. 1819	Teddesley.
"	John Wrottesley	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	John Aston	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	Robert Wood	12 Jan. 1820	Uttoxeter.
"	Henry Mountford	12 Jan. 1820	Uttoxeter.
"	Henry Worthington	22 Jan. 1820	Burton.
"	Robert John Peel	22 Jan. 1820	Burton.
"	John Hand	12 June 1820	Leek.
Cornet	William Hodson	25 Nov. 1816	Teddesley.
"	Charles Gallimore	21 Nov. 1817	Bilston.
"	Bolton Peel	8 Sept. 1819	Tamworth.
"	John Jesson	20 Dec. 1810	Walsall.
"	Thomas Kinnersly	22 Dec. 1819	Newcastle.
"	George Grazebrook	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	Thomas Princep Robinson	13 Jan. 1820	Uttoxeter.
"	Michael T. Bass	22 Jan. 1820	Burton.
"	William Stubbs	26 Feb. 1820	Stafford.
"	George Monckton	23 April 1820	Weston.
"	Francis Cruso	12 June 1820	Leek.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	
Surgeon	Richard Bird	10 Jan. 1816	
Assist. Surg.	Thomas Rowley	10 Jan. 1816	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1825.

Colonel	<i>Hon. E. Monckton</i>	21 March 1800	
Lieut.-Col.	Edward John Littleton	27 Sept. 1819	
Major	Thos. W. <i>Viscount</i> Anson	20 Oct. 1814	
Captain	Edward Monckton	20 Oct. 1814	Teddesley.
"	Edmund Peel	27 Sept. 1819	Tamworth.
"	<i>Lord</i> Fras. Leveson Gower	27 Sept. 1819	Stafford.
"	<i>Sir</i> Roger Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 Sept. 1819	Lichfield.

Captain	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	Charles Coupland	12 June 1820	Leek.
"	William Bagot	12 June 1820	Uttoxeter.
"	William Yates	20 Dec. 1822	Sandwell.
"	<i>Hon.</i> O. H. Bridgman	29 March 1823	Weston.
"	Thomas Kinnersly	26 Nov. 1823	Newcastle.
"	Henry Werthington	21 May 1824	Burton.
"	Edward D. Scott	26 Aug. 1824	Walsall.
Lieutenant	Richard Crockett	31 July 1804	Weston.
"	John Mott	10 Jan. 1816	Teddesley.
"	Samuel Campbell Simpson, Lieut. h.p. 23rd Light Dragoons (Lancers)	29 Jan. 1818	Stafford.
"	Henry S. Belcombe	25 Oct. 1818	Newcastle.
"	Dudley <i>Viscount</i> Sandon	20 Dec. 1819	Stafford.
"	John Heeley	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	John Forster	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	Spencer Rogers	22 Dec. 1819	Newcastle.
"	Henry Hordern	22 Dec. 1819	Teddesley.
"	John Aston	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	Robert Wood	12 Jan. 1820	Uttoxeter.
"	Robert John Peel	22 Jan. 1820	Burton.
"	William H. B. Proby	Aug. 1820	Lichfield.
"	William Aston	25 Feb. 1823	Sandwell.
"	Thomas Princep Robinson	17 July 1823	Uttoxeter.
"	Michael T. Bass	21 May 1824	Burton.
"	Thomas Roby	26 Aug. 1824	Tamworth.
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
Cornet	William Hodson	25 Nov. 1816	Teddesley.
"	John Jesson	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	William Stubbs	26 Feb. 1820	Stafford.
"	George Monckton	23 April 1820	Weston.
"	John Henniker	20 Aug. 1822	Leek.
"	Herbert D. Bourne	25 Feb. 1823	Sandwell.
"	Henry Davenport	26 Nov. 1823	Newcastle.
"	Thomas Shaw-Hellier	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.

xv.

Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July	1798
Surgeon	Richard Bird	10 Jan.	1816
Assist. Surg.	Thomas Rowley	10 Jan.	1816
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan.	1816

1830.

Lt.-Col.Com.	Edward T. Littleton	17 Dec.	1829	
Lieut.-Col.	Thos. W. <i>Viscount</i> Anson	17 Dec.	1829	
Major	Edward Monckton	17 Dec.	1829	
Captain	Edmund Peel	20 Oct.	1814	Tamworth.
"	<i>Sir</i> Roger Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 Sept.	1817	Lichfield.
"	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec.	1819	Himley.
"	<i>Sir</i> Edward D. Scott, <i>Bart.</i>	26 Aug.	1824	Walsall.
"	Dudley <i>Viscount</i> Sandon	16 March	1826	Stafford.
"	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	29 Aug.	1827	Uttoxeter.
"	George, <i>Earl</i> of Chesterfield	29 Nov.	1828	Burton.
"	Henry Hordern	23 Jan.	1830	Teddesley.
"	Charles Wicksted	5 May	1830	Newcastle.
Lieutenant	John Mott	10 Jan.	1816	Lichfield.
"	Samuel Campbell Simpson, Lieut. h.p. 23rd Light Dragoons (Lancers)	29 Jan.	1818	Stafford.
"	John Heeley	20 Dec.	1819	Walsall.
"	John Forster	20 Dec.	1819	Walsall.
"	John Aston	29 Dec.	1819	Himley.
"	Robert Wood	12 Jan.	1820	Uttoxeter.
"	Thomas Princep Robinson	17 July	1823	Uttoxeter.
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept.	1824	Himley.
"	William Brierley	9 Jan.	1826	Teddesley.
"	<i>Sir</i> Clifford Constable, <i>Bart.</i>	22 April	1826	Stafford.
"	Henry Worthington	29 Sept.	1828	Burton.
"	Robert John Peel	29 Nov.	1828	Burton.
"	Henry C. V. Graham	23 Jan.	1830	Teddesley.
"	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	5 May	1830	Newcastle.

Cornet	John Jesson	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	Thomas Shaw-Hellier	30 Sept. 1834	Himley.
"	Robert Hill	9 May 1825	Newcastle.
"	Thomas Butler Chinn	5 May 1826	Lichfield.
"	Horace Wyatt	16 Aug. 1826	Stafford.
"	Michael Turnor	29 Aug. 1827	Uttoxeter.
"	Michael T. Bass	29 Nov. 1828	Burton.
"	Edward R. Littleton	23 Jan. 1830	Teddesley.
Adjutant	Robert Mayne	19 July 1798	
Surgeon	Thomas Rowley	13 Aug. 1828	
Assist. Surg.	Halford W. Hewitt	13 Aug. 1828	
Vet. Sur.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1835.

Lt.-Col.Com.	Thos. W. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	10 Sept. 1833	
Lieut.-Col.	Edward Monckton	10 Sept. 1833	
Major	Edmund Peel	10 Sept. 1833	
Captain	<i>Sir</i> Roger Gresley, <i>Bart.</i>	28 Sept. 1817	Lichfield.
"	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	<i>Sir</i> Edwd. D. Scott, <i>Bart.</i>	26 Aug. 1824	Walsall.
"	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	29 Aug. 1827	Uttoxeter.
"	Henry Hordern	23 Jan. 1830	Wolverhampton.
"	Charles Wicksted	5 May 1830	Newcastle.
"	<i>Hon.</i> George Vernon	3 June 1830	Burton.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Edward Littleton	2 April 1833	Stafford.
"	Robert S. Peel, <i>late</i> Lieut. 8th Hussars	14 Jan. 1834	Tamworth.
Lieutenant	John Mott	10 Jan. 1816	Lichfield.
"	John Heeley	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	John Forster	20 Dec. 1819	Walsall.
"	John Aston	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	Thomas Princep Robinson	17 July 1823	Uttoxeter.
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.

xvii.

Lieutenant	Robert John Peel	28 Nov. 1828	Burton.
"	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	5 May 1830	Newcastle.
"	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Burton.
"	George Holyoake	9 March 1831	Wolverhampton.
"	John Hunter	28 June 1831	Tamworth.
"	James Beech	9 March 1833	Newcastle.
"	Benjamin Bond	2 April 1833	Stafford.
"	Michael Turnor	15 Oct. 1834	Uttoxeter.
"	Thomas Butler Chinn	20 Nov. 1834	Lichfield.
"	Brook Bridges Stevens	25 Nov. 1834	Tamworth.
"	J. Mee Mathew	20 Nov. 1834	Stafford.
Cornet	Thomas Shaw-Hellier	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	Lorenzo K. Hall	24 July 1830	Burton.
"	Henry Orlando Pigot	2 April 1833	Wolverhampton.
"	Thomas Chawner	1 Jan. 1834	Walsall.
"	Robert Wood Wilson	4 Oct. 1834	Newcastle.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Hervey C. Bagot	15 Oct. 1834	Uttoxeter.
"	William Mott	20 Nov. 1834	Lichfield.
"	William Edmund Hartopp,		
	<i>late</i> Ensign 88th Regt.	20 Nov. 1834	Tamworth.
"	J. W. Fleetwood	20 Nov. 1834	Stafford.

Capt. & Adj. John Routledge Majendie,			
	h.p. 92nd Highlanders	1 April 1834	
Surgeon	Robert W. Lishman	25 June 1835	
Assist. Surg.	Robert Osborne	25 June 1835	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1840.

Lt.-Col. Com.	Thos. W. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	10 April 1833	
Lieut.-Col.	Edward Monckton	10 April 1833	
Major	Edmund Peel	10 April 1833	
Captain	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	29 Aug. 1827	Uttoxeter.

VI.

	John Lesson	21 Dec	1819	W
	Thomas Shaw-Heiler	20 Jan	1820	H
	Robert Hill	1 May	1820	W
	Thomas Butler Mann	1 May	1820	E
	Horace Vane	12 Aug	1820	S
	Edward Turner	25 Aug	1820	C
	Edward C. Ross	25 Nov	1820	H
	Robert P. Anderson	25 Jan	1821	T
Lieutenant	Robert Lorne	21 July	1822	
Captain	Thomas Lorne	12 Aug	1822	
Major	Robert V. Lorne	12 Aug	1822	
Colonel	William Lorne	12 Jan	1826	

VII.

Lieutenant	Thos. W. Earl of Lauderdale	10 Sept	1822	
Lieutenant	Robert Morrison	10 Sept	1822	
Major	Edward Peel	10 Sept	1822	
Captain	Sir Roger Gressley, Bart.	28 Sept	1817	
"	Thomas Hawkes	29 Dec	1819	
"	Sir Edw. D. Scott, Bart.	26 Aug.	1817	
"	Hon. William Bagot	29 Aug.	1817	
"	Henry Hordern	23 Jan.	1817	
"	Charles Wicksted	5 May	1817	
"	Hon. George Vernon	3 June	1817	
"	Hon. Edward Littleton	2 April	1817	
"	Robert S. Peel, late Lieut. 8th Hussars	14 Jan.	1818	
Lieutenant	John Mott	10 Jan.	1818	
"	John Heeley	20 Dec.	1818	
"	John Forster	20 Dec.	1818	
"	John Aston	29 Dec.	1818	
"	Thomas Princep Robinson	17 July	1818	
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept.	1818	

entendant	Richard J. J.	endie,
"	Paul W. J.	ders 1 April 1834
"	Michael J.	25 June 1835
"	George J.	25 June 1835
"	John J.	10 Jan. 1816
"	James J.	
"	Benjamin J.	
"	Michael J.	1845.
"	Thomas J.	Lichfield 10 April 1833
"	Brook J.	10 April 1833
"	J. M. J.	10 April 1833
"	Thomas J.	27 Aug. 1827 Uttoxeter.
"	Lester J.	ote Lieut.
"	Henry J.	14 Jan. 1834 Tamworth.
"	Thomas J.	1 Nov. 1835 Stafford.
"	Robert J.	5 May 1839 Newcastle.
"	Hon. J.	1 Aug. 1839 Walsall.
"	William J.	Viscount
"	William J.	2 June 1840 Lichfield.
"	J. W. J.	ix, late
"	J. W. J.	ment 17 Sept. 1841 Anglesey.
"	J. W. J.	31 Jan. 1843 Himley.
"	J. W. J.	late
"	J. W. J.	6 April 1843 Leek.
"	J. W. J.	6 April 1843 Cheadle.
"	J. W. J.	Nov. 1844 Wolverhampton.
"	J. W. J.	Dec. 1819 Himley.
"	J. W. J.	1824 Himley.
"	J. W. J.	1828 Anglesey.
"	J. W. J.	1831 Anglesey.
"	J. W. J.	1833 Newcastle.
"	J. W. J.	1834 Tamworth.
"	J. W. J.	1837 Wolverhampton.
"	J. W. J.	1837 Lichfield.
"	J. W. J.	38 Stafford.

xviii.

Captain	Henry Hordern	23 Jan. 1830	Wolverhampton.
"	Robert S. Peel, <i>late</i> Lieut.		
	8th Hussars	14 Jan. 1834	Tamworth.
"	John Mott	28 Oct. 1837	Lichfield.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Gilbert Talbot	Nov. 1838	Stafford.
"	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	May 1839	Newcastle.
"	<i>Lord</i> Paget	1839	Burton.
"	John Forster	1 Aug. 1839	Walsall.
Lieutenant	John Aston	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	Robert John Peel	29 Nov. 1828	Burton.
"	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Burton.
"	John Hunter	28 June 1831	Tamworth.
"	James Beech	9 March 1833	Newcastle.
"	Brook Bridges Stevens	20 Nov. 1834	Tamworth.
"	J. Mee Mathew	20 March 1834	Stafford.
"	Henry Crane	2 Aug. 1837	Wolverhampton.
"	William Mott	28 Oct. 1837	Lichfield.
"	Arthur Stephens	20 Feb. 1838	Lichfield.
"	Robert W. Hand	30 Aug. 1838	Stafford.
"	Thomas Chawner	1 Aug. 1839	Walsall.
"	William Fryer	1 Aug. 1839	Walsall.
"	Lorenzo K. Hall	27 May 1839	Uttoxeter.
"	Cecil Boothby	27 May 1839	Uttoxeter.
"	John Clowes	2 July 1840	Newcastle.
Cornet	Thomas Shaw-Hellier	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	William E. Hartopp, <i>late</i>		
	Ensign 88th Regiment	20 Nov. 1834	Tamworth.
"	J. W. Fleetwood	20 Nov. 1834	Stafford.
"	William Izon	2 Aug. 1837	Wolverhampton.
"	Thomas A. Griffith	20 Feb. 1838	Lichfield.
"	<i>Lord</i> Leveson	27 May 1839	Uttoxeter.
"	William Lawrence Gilpin	19 June 1839	Walsall.
"	William Robertson	20 July 1840	Burton.
"	Frederick Wilkinson	3 July 1840	Newcastle.

Capt. & Adj.	John Routledge Majendie,	
	h.p. 92nd Highlanders	1 April 1834
Surgeon	Robert W. Lishman	25 June 1835
Assist. Surg.	Robert Osborne	25 June 1835
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816

1845.

Lt.-Col.Com.	Thos. W. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	10 April 1833	
Lieut.-Col.	Edward Monckton	10 April 1833	
Major	Edmund Peel	10 April 1833	
Captain	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	27 Aug. 1827	Uttoxeter.
"	Robert S. Peel, <i>late</i> Lieut.		
	8th Hussars	14 Jan. 1834	Tamworth.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Gilbert Talbot	1 Nov. 1835	Stafford.
"	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	5 May 1839	Newcastle.
"	John Forster	1 Aug. 1839	Walsall.
"	Granville George <i>Viscount</i>		
	Leveson	2 June 1840	Lichfield.
"	Henry W. Des Vœux, <i>late</i>		
	Captain 50th Regiment	17 Sept. 1841	Anglesey.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Dudley Ward	31 Jan. 1843	Himley.
"	George Holland Ackers, <i>late</i>		
	Capt. Royal Horse Guards	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	Wm. Davenport Bromley	6 April 1843	Cheadle.
"	Thomas G. <i>Viscount</i> Anson	16 Nov. 1844	Wolverhampton.
Lieutenant	John Aston	29 Dec. 1819	Himley.
"	George Grazebrook	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	Robert John Peel	29 Nov. 1828	Anglesey.
"	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Anglesey.
"	James Beech	9 March 1833	Newcastle.
"	Brook Bridges Stevens	20 Nov. 1834	Tamworth.
"	Henry Crane	2 Aug. 1837	Wolverhampton.
"	William Mott	28 Nov. 1837	Lichfield.
"	Robert William Hand	30 Aug. 1838	Stafford.

xx.

Lieutenant	Thomas Chawner	1 April 1839	Walsall.
"	Lorenzo K. Hall	27 May 1839	Utttoxeter.
"	Cecil Boothby	27 May 1839	Utttoxeter.
"	John Clowes	2 July 1840	Newcastle.
"	John William Sneyd	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	John Cruso	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	Frederick Arkwright	6 April 1843	Cheadle.
"	<i>Sir Francis Scott Bart.</i>	11 Nov. 1843	Walsall.
"	William Briscoe	16 Nov. 1844	Wolverhampton.
"	Mathew Blakiston	28 Dec. 1844	Cheadle.
"	Baron Dickinson Webster	30 Jan. 1845	Tamworth.
"	Thomas A. Griffith	7 April 1845	Lichfield.
"	Joseph Sanders	7 April 1845	Stafford.
Cornet	Thomas Shaw-Hellier	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	William Gilpin	19 June 1839	Walsall.
"	William Robertson	20 May 1840	Anglesey.
"	Frederick Wilkinson	3 July 1840	Newcastle.
"	Joseph Roberts	3 Aug. 1841	Stafford.
"	Hugo F. Meynell Ingram	13 July 1842	Utttoxeter.
"	Robert Garnett	30 Jan. 1845	Tamworth.
"	Augustus E. Manley	7 April 1845	Lichfield.

Bt.Maj.&Ad. John Routledge Majendie,

	h.p. 92nd Highlanders	1 April 1834
Surgeon	R. Wilson Lishman	25 June 1835
Assist. Surg.	Joseph P. Oates	6 Dec. 1842
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816

1850.

Lt.-Col.Com.	Thos. W. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	10 April 1833
Lieut.-Col.	Edmund Peel	25 April 1848
Major	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	25 April 1848
"	Granville G. <i>Earl</i> Granville	12 Dec. 1848
Captain	<i>Hon.</i> Gilbert Talbot	1 Nov. 1835 Stafford.

Captain	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	May 1839	Newcastle.
"	Henry W. Des Vœux, <i>late</i>		
"	Capt. 50th Regiment	17 Sept. 1841	Anglesey.
"	George H. Ackers, <i>late</i>		
"	Capt. Royal Horse Guards	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	Wm. Davenport Bromley	6 April 1843	Cheadle.
"	Thomas G. <i>Viscount</i> Anson	16 Nov. 1844	Lichfield.
"	<i>Sir</i> Francis Scott, <i>Bart.</i>	7 Aug. 1847	Walsall.
"	Baron Dickinson Webster	7 Aug. 1847	Tamworth.
"	John Pudsey	20 April 1848	Himley.
"	Lorenzo K. Hall	25 April 1848	Uttoxeter.
"	Thomas Thorneycroft	4 May 1850	Wolverhampton.
Lieutenant	George Grazebrook	30 Sept. 1824	Himley.
"	Robert John Peel	29 Nov. 1828	Anglesey.
"	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Anglesey.
"	William Mott	28 Oct. 1837	Lichfield.
"	Thomas Chawner	1 April 1839	Walsall.
"	John Cruso	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	John William Sneyd	6 April 1843	Leek.
"	Thomas A. Griffith	7 April 1845	Lichfield.
"	Ralph Thomas Adderley	9 May 1846	Newcastle.
"	Francis O. Bridgman	23 June 1847	Stafford.
"	Robert Garnett	7 Aug. 1847	Tamworth.
"	<i>Hon.</i> Arthur Wrottesley	20 Jan. 1848	Himley.
"	Hugo F. Meynell Ingram	25 April 1848	Uttoxeter.
"	Thomas Guy Gisborne	27 April 1848	Uttoxeter.
"	Thomas Percival Heywood	27 April 1848	Cheadle.
"	Frederick Peel	27 April 1848	Tamworth.
"	William F. Copeland	29 July 1848	Newcastle.
"	Charles J. <i>Viscount</i> Ingestre	1849	Stafford.
"	Thomas J. Perry	2 July 1850	Wolverhampton.
"	<i>Hon.</i> A. C. G. Calthorpe	1 Oct. 1850	Walsall.
Cornet	William Robertson	20 May 1840	Anglesey.
"	William Challinor	17 Oct. 1845	Leek.
"	Henry Bagot Lane	23 April 1848	Uttoxeter.
"	Morton Edward Buller	27 April 1848	Cheadle.

Cornet	Frederick Augustus Peel,		
	<i>late</i> Lieut. 76th Regt.	27 April 1848	Tamworth.
,,	Joseph Whitgreave	16 Sept. 1848	Wolverhampton
,,	William Edward Oakeley	1 Oct. 1850	Lichfield.
Capt. & Adjt.	William Armstrong, <i>late</i>		
	Captain 10th Hussars		
Surgeon	R. Wilson Lishman	25 June 1835	
Assist. Surg.	Joseph P. Oates	6 Dec. 1842	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1855.

(JANUARY.)

Lt.-Col. Com.	<i>Hon.</i> William Bagot	11 April 1854	
Lieut.-Col.	Granville G. <i>Earl</i> Granville	3 July 1854	
Major	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	4 Sept. 1852	
,,	George H. Ackers, <i>late</i>		
	Capt. Royal Horse Guards	3 July 1854	
Captain	Wm. Davenport Bromley	6 April 1843	Cheadle.
,,	Thos. G. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	16 Nov. 1844	Lichfield.
,,	Baron Dickinson Webster	7 Aug. 1847	Tamworth.
,,	Lorenzo K. Hall	25 April 1848	Utttoxeter.
,,	Thomas Thorneycroft	4 May 1850	Wolverhampton.
,,	Chas. J. <i>Viscount</i> Ingestre,		
	<i>late</i> Lieut. 1st Life Guards	25 March 1851	Stafford.
,,	Ralph Thomas Adderley	4 Sept. 1852	Newcastle.
,,	<i>Hon.</i> Arthur Wrottesley	4 Sept. 1852	Himley.
,,	<i>Sir</i> Robert Peel <i>Bart.</i>	29 March 1854	Anglesey.
,,	Thomas Chawner	21 Dec. 1854	Walsall.
Lieutenant	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Anglesey.
,,	William Mott	28 Dec. 1837	Lichfield.
,,	John William Sneyd	6 April 1843	Leek.
,,	Thomas A. Griffith	7 Sept. 1845	Lichfield.
,,	Hugo Meynell Ingram	25 April 1848	Utttoxeter.

Lieutenant	Thomas Percival Heywood	25 April 1848	Cheadle.
"	Frederick Peel	27 April 1848	Tamworth.
"	Thomas J. Perry	2 July 1850	Wolverhampton.
"	<i>Hon.</i> A. C. G. Calthorpe	1 Oct. 1850	Walsall.
"	Henry Bagot Lane	25 March 1851	Uttoxeter.
"	Morton Edward Buller	25 March 1851	Cheadle.
"	Charles Corser	25 March 1851	Wolverhampton.
"	Godfrey Wedgwood	10 Aug. 1852	Newcastle.
"	William Moseley	12 Nov. 1852	Himley.
"	Joseph Challinor	26 March 1853	Leek.
"	William Holland	6 May 1853	Stafford.
"	Peter Charles G. Webster	18 April 1854	Tamworth.
"	<i>Sir</i> William M. M. Swin- nerton Pilkington, <i>Bart.</i>	3 July 1854	Newcastle.
Cornet	William Edward Oakeley	1 Oct. 1850	Lichfield.
"	Henry D. Des. Vœux	4 Feb. 1851	Anglesey.
"	William Henry Phillips	4 Feb. 1851	Wolverhampton.
"	Thomas Matthew Gisborne	12 Nov. 1852	Uttoxeter.
"	Robert A. Dickins	12 Nov. 1852	Himley.
"	Thomas Dicken	15 March 1853	Stafford.
"	John V. S. Townshend	18 April 1854	Tamworth.
Cornet & Adj.	George Henry Davis	15 Dec. 1854	
Surgeon	Robert Wilson Lishman	25 June 1835	
Assist. Surg.	Joseph P. Oates	6 Dec. 1842	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

 1860.

Lt.-Col. Com.	<i>Lord</i> Bagot	11 April 1854	
Lieut.-Col.	Granville G. <i>Earl</i> Granville	3 July 1854	
Major	Fred. Wright Tomlinson	4 Sept. 1852	
"	Geo. Holland Ackers, <i>late</i> Capt. Royal Horse Guards	3 July 1854	
Captain	Wm. Davenport Bromley	6 April 1843	Cheadle.

Captain	Thos. G. <i>Earl</i> of Lichfield	16 Nov. 1844	Lichfield.
"	Baron Dickinson Webster	7 Aug. 1847	Tamworth.
"	Thomas Thorneycroft	5 May 1850	Wolverhampton.
"	Chas. J. <i>Viscount</i> Ingestre, <i>late</i> Lieut. 1st Life Guards	25 March 1851	Stafford.
"	Thomas Chawner	21 Dec. 1854	Walsall.
"	<i>Hon.</i> H. D. Ward	3 May 1856	Himley.
"	Hugo F. Meynell Ingram	13 May 1858	Uttoxeter.
"	George Loch	22 Aug. 1850	Newcastle.
"	<i>Lord</i> Henry Paget	11 Oct. 1859	Anglesey.
"	John William Sneyd	9 May 1859	Leek.
Lieutenant	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Anglesey.
"	William Mott	28 Nov. 1837	Lichfield.
"	Thomas A. Griffith	2 April 1845	Lichfield.
"	Thomas Percival Heywood	25 April 1848	Cheadle.
"	Thomas J. Perry	2 July 1850	Wolverhampton.
"	<i>Hon.</i> A. C. G. Calthorpe	1 Oct. 1850	Walsall.
"	Charles Corser	25 March 1851	Wolverhampton.
"	Godfrey Wedgwood	10 Aug. 1852	Newcastle.
"	Walter Williams	9 March 1855	Walsall.
"	<i>Viscount</i> Raynham	27 March 1855	Tamworth.
"	Robert A. Dickins	30 Nov. 1855	Himley.
"	W. H. Sneyd Kynnersley	27 May 1858	Uttoxeter.
"	Theophilus John Levett, <i>late</i> Captain 1st Life Guards	10 June 1858	Stafford.
"	Blundell Hawkes	21 Feb. 1859	Himley.
"	William Debank Sneyd	18 Aug. 1859	Leek.
"	John Hardy	23 Jan. 1860	Anglesey.
"	Colin M. Campbell	23 Jan. 1860	Newcastle.
"	John De H. Chadwick, <i>late</i> Lieutenant 9th Lancers	23 Jan. 1860	Tamworth.
Cornet	William Edward Oakeley	1 Oct. 1850	Lichfield.
"	William Henry Phillips	4 Sept. 1852	Wolverhampton.
"	Samuel Charles Roby	27 March 1855	Tamworth.
"	Thomas Chawner	25 Sept. 1856	Walsall.
"	Ernest Alfred Worthington	18 Aug. 1859	Leek.

Cornet	Francis R. Spry	25 Aug. 1859	Stafford.
„	<i>Lord</i> Albert S. L. Gower	23 Jan. 1860	Newcastle.
„	<i>Lord</i> Alexander Paget	23 Jan. 1860	Anglesey.
„	<i>Hon.</i> Henry A. Cavendish	23 Jan. 1860	Uttoxeter.
Capt. & Adj. George Henry Davis		15 Dec. 1854	
Surgeon	Joseph P. Oates	7 Dec. 1857	
Assist. Surg.	C. E. E. Welchman	7 Dec. 1857	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

1865.

Lt.-Col.Com.	<i>Lord</i> Bagot	11 April 1854	
Lieut.-Col.	William Davenport Bromley	13 July 1864	
Major	Thomas Thorneycroft	13 July 1864	
„	Chas. J. <i>Viscount</i> Ingestre, <i>late</i> Lieut. 1st Life Guards	13 July 1864	
Captain	Thomas Chawner	21 Dec. 1854	Walsall.
„	Hugo F. Meynell Ingram	13 May 1858	Uttoxeter.
„	George Loch	29 Aug. 1859	Newcastle.
„	<i>Lord</i> Henry Paget	11 Oct. 1859	Anglesey.
„	Thomas Percival Heywood	21 Oct. 1861	Cheadle.
„	William Edward Oakeley	29 May 1862	Tamworth.
„	William Mott	18 April 1863	Lichfield.
„	Robert A. Dickins	23 Jan. 1864	Himley.
„	Thomas J. Perry	15 July 1864	Wolverhampton.
„	<i>Hon.</i> Henry Dudley Ryder	15 July 1864	Stafford.
Lieutenant	Michael Thos. Bass	12 Jan. 1831	Anglesey.
„	Thomas A. Griffith	2 April 1845	Lichfield.
„	Godfrey Wedgwood	10 Aug. 1852	Newcastle.
„	Walter Williams	9 March 1855	Walsall.
„	<i>Marquis</i> Townshend	22 March 1855	Tamworth.
„	W. H. Sneyd Kynnersley	27 March 1858	Uttoxeter.
„	Theophilus John Levett, <i>late</i> Captain 1st Life Guards	10 June 1858	Stafford.

Lieutenant	Blundell Hawkes	21 Feb. 1859	Himley.
"	Colin M. Campbell	23 Jan. 1860	Newcastle.
"	Francis R. Spry	26 Dec. 1860	Stafford.
"	<i>Lord</i> Alexander V. Paget	1 April 1861	Anglesey.
"	Arthur Finch Dawson, <i>late</i> Captain 6th Dragoons*	10 Jan. 1862	Cheadle.
"	Ernest Alfred Worthington	6 Oct. 1862	Leek.
"	Daniel Shaw Stewart, <i>late</i> Captain 11th Hussars	19 April 1863	Tamworth.
"	Henry Theodore Barker	23 Jan. 1864	Wolverhampton.
Cornet	Thomas Chawner	25 Sept. 1856	Walsall.
"	<i>Lord</i> Albert S. L. Gower, Cornet 2nd Life Guards	23 Jan. 1860	Newcastle.
"	H. Anson, <i>Lord</i> Waterpark	23 Jan. 1860	Uttoxeter.
"	<i>Lord</i> Berkeley S. C. Paget	26 Dec. 1860	Anglesey.
"	Francis Monckton	23 Jan. 1864	Wolverhampton.
"	Charles Bagnall	30 May 1864	Lichfield.
"	George T. Hartley	22 June 1865	Wolverhampton.
"	Alfred Charles Duncombe, Cornet 1st Life Guards	22 Aug. 1865	Cheadle.
Capt. & Adj. Peter Charles G. Webster, <i>late</i> Captain 8th Hussars †			
Surgeon	Joseph P. Oates	7 Dec. 1857	
Assist. Surg.	C. E. E. Welchman	7 Dec. 1857	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

* Lieutenant Dawson served in the Crimean campaign, in 1855, and was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, and fall of Sevastopol. (Medal and Clasp.)

† Captain Webster served in Rajpootana and Central India, in 1858-59, and was present at the capture of Kotah, re-occupation of Chundaree, battle of Kotah-ke-Serai, captures of Gwalior and Powree, action of Beejapore, battle of Sindwaho, and actions of Koorwye, Koondrye, and Boordah. (Medal and Clasp.)

1870.

Lt.-Col.Com.	<i>Lord Bagot</i>	11 April	1854	
Lieut.-Col.	William Bromley Davenport	13 July	1864	
Major	Thomas Thorneycroft	1 July	1864	
„	Chas. J. <i>Earl of Shrewsbury,</i> <i>late</i> Lieut. 1st Life Guards	13 July	1864	
Captain	Hugo F. Meynell Ingram	13 May	1858	Uttoxeter.
„	<i>Lord Henry Paget</i>	11 Oct.	1859	Anglesey.
„	Robert A. Dickins	23 Jan.	1864	Himley.
„	Thomas J. Perry	15 July	1864	Wolverhampton.
„	<i>Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder</i>	15 July	1864	Stafford.
„	Hyde Sergison-Smith, <i>late</i> Captain 12th Lancers	5 Feb.	1866	Leek.
„	Walter Williams	9 March	1867	Walsall.
„	Theophilus John Levett, <i>late</i> Captain 1st Life Guards	12 Oct.	1869	Lichfield.
„	Arthur Finch Dawson, <i>late</i> Captain 6th Dragoons	1 Nov.	1869	Cheadle.
„	Francis S. P. Wolferstan	22 Feb.	1870	Tamworth.
„	Colin M. Campbell	3 June	1870	Newcastle.
Lieutenant	Michael T. Bass	12 Jan.	1831	Anglesey.
„	Thomas A. Griffith	2 April	1845	Lichfield.
„	W. H. Sneyd Kynnersley	27 March	1858	Uttoxeter.
„	Blundell Hawkes	21 Feb.	1859	Himley.
„	<i>Lord Alexander V. Paget</i>	1 April	1861	Anglesey.
„	Ernest Alfred Worthington	6 Oct.	1862	Leek.
„	Henry Theodore Barker	23 Jan.	1864	Wolverhampton.
„	Francis Monckton	5 Feb.	1866	Wolverhampton.
„	H. Anson, <i>Lord Waterpark</i>	19 June	1866	Uttoxeter.
„	<i>Lord Albt. S. Leveson Gower,</i> Lieut. 2nd Life Guards	3 June	1870	Newcastle.
„	Alfred Charles Duncombe, <i>late</i> Capt. 1st Life Guards	4 June	1870	Cheadle.
Cornet	<i>Lord Berkeley S. C. Paget</i>	26 Dec.	1860	Anglesey.
„	Charles Bagnall	30 May	1864	Lichfield.

xxviii.

Cornet	George Hartley	19 June 1866	Uttoxeter.
"	Edward Hall	22 June 1865	Wolverhampton.
"	Edmund M. Vaughan	9 March 1867	Stafford.
"	Henry Davenport	9 March 1867	Leek.
"	Cathcart B. Wight	16 March 1869	Himley.
"	Thomas B. Shaw-Hellier, Capt. 4th Dragoon Guards	31 Dec. 1869	Himley.
"	C. W. Jervis Smith	3 June 1870	Newcastle.
"	Cecil James Stephens, <i>late</i> Lieut. 12th Lancers	4 June 1870	Tamworth.

Capt. & Adj. Peter Charles G. Webster,			
	<i>late</i> Captain 8th Hussars	2 June 1865	
Surgeon	Joseph P. Oates	7 Dec. 1857	
Assist. Surg.	C. E. E. Welchman	7 Dec. 1857	
Vet. Surg.	William Robinson	10 Jan. 1816	

INSPECTING AND REVIEWING OFFICERS.

No inspection of the Regiment was made by an officer detailed for that duty by the Horse Guards until the appointment of Inspecting Field Officers for Yeomanry and Volunteers, in 1803.

- 1803. Lieut.-Colonel Kane, Inspecting Field Officer.
- 1804. Colonel Broughton, I. F. O.; Lieut.-General Gardiner; Brigadier-General Erskine.
- 1805. Lieut.-Colonel Madden, I. F. O.; Lieut.-General Pigot; Brigadier-General Erskine.
- 1806. Lieut.-Colonel Madden, I. F. O.; Lieut.-General Pigot.
- 1807. Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood, I. F. O.
- 1808. Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood, I. F. O.
- 1809. Lieut.-Colonel Dashwood, I. F. O.; Lieut.-Colonel Corbett, I. F. O.
- 1810. Lieut.-Colonel Corbet, I. F. O.
- 1811. Lieut.-Colonel Corbet, I. F. O.
- 1812. Colonel Walker, I. F. O.
- 1813. Colonel Walker, I. F. O.; Colonel Balcombe, I. F. O.
- 1814. No inspection.
- 1815. " "
- 1816. " "
- 1817. " "
- 1818. Major Irvine, 6th Dragoon Guards.
- 1820. Major-General Sir John Byng, K.C.B.
- 1821. No inspection.
- 1822. " "
- 1823. " "

- 1824. Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe.
- 1825. No inspection.
- 1826. Lieut.-Colonel Radclyffe.
- 1827. No inspection.
- 1828. Major Townshend, 14th Light Dragoons.
- 1829. No inspection.
- 1830. Lieut.-Colonel Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards.
- 1831. No inspection.
- 1832. " "
- 1833. Lieut.-Colonel Story, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
- 1834. The Earl Talbot, Lord Lieutenant.
- 1835. General the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.
- 1836. Lieut.-Colonel Clark, 7th Dragoon Guards.
- 1837. Lieut.-Colonel Sir Maxwell Wallace, K.H., 5th
Dragoon Guards.
- 1838. Lieut.-Colonel Townshend, 14th Light Dragoons.
- 1839. Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, K.H., 4th Dragoon
Guards.
- 1840. Lieut.-Colonel Clark Kennedy, 7th Dragoon Guards.
- 1841. Lieut.-Colonel White, 6th Dragoons.
- 1842. No inspection.
- 1843. Lieut.-Colonel Marten, K.H., 1st Dragoons.
- 1844. Colonel Stawell, 12th Lancers.
- 1845. Lieut.-Colonel Moore, 6th Dragoons.
- 1846. Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, 1st Dragoon Guards.
- 1847. " " " "
- 1848. " " " "
- 1849. No inspection.
- 1850. Lieut.-Colonel Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards.
- 1851. No inspection.
- 1852. Lieut.-Colonel Griffith, Scots Greys.
- 1853. Lieut.-Colonel Shewell, 8th Hussars.
- 1854. Major Custance, 6th Dragoon Guards.
- 1855. Lieut.-Colonel Howard Vyse, Royal Horse Guards.
- 1856. Colonel Key, 15th Hussars.
- 1857. No inspection.

- 1858. Lieut.-Colonel Wilkie, 10th Hussars.
- 1859. Lieut.-Colonel Harrison, 11th Hussars.
- 1860. No inspection.
- 1861. Colonel Bentinck, 4th Dragoon Guards.
- 1862. Lieut.-Colonel Lord Mount Charles, 1st Life Guards.
- 1863. Colonel Griffith, C.B., Scots Greys.
- 1864. Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, 2nd Life Guards.
- 1865. Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B.
- 1866. " " " " "
- 1867. Lieut.-Colonel Macnaghten, 8th Hussars.
- 1868. Major-General Lord George Paget, C.B.
- 1869. " " " " "
- 1870.
- 1871.
- 1872.
- 1873.
- 1874.
- 1875.

A SONG,

Written for the Staffordshire Volunteer Cavalry; inscribed to the Marchioness of Donegal, as Patroness, and to F. P. Eliot, Esq., as Major of the Lichfield and Tamworth Division, by one of the Troop.

Tamworth, January 5th, 1795.

TUNE.—“When all the Attic fire was fled.”

When faction dire the land assails,
 And systematic war prevails,
 In circling horrors wait;
 The sons of Britain firm unite,
 And save their King and State.

The glorious cause for which we arm,
 The *oldest, coldest*, heart must warm,
 To emulate the plan;
 Our laws—our freedom—we defend,
 Support our country as our friend,
 And prove the Rights of Man.

Of all the monsters great and vile,
 An alien to his native isle
 Supremely stands accurst;
 The wretch, who fostered here and fed,
 Yet bites the hand that gave him bread,
 Mankind must deem the worst.

xxxiii.

We love our King—maintain his cause,
We court no giddy, vain applause,
Contented, if unknown;
Protect alike the rich, the poor,
We drive the robber from his door,
And feel his cause our own.

Our Constitution long shall stand,
A blessing to this happy land,
And scourge of all its foes;
Reserved from those who would presume,
With impious hate its fate to doom,
And dare its laws oppose.

Let loyal bumpers quick go round,
And echo waft the welcome sound,
Responsive with *three cheers*.
In generous wine we pledge the toast,
Great Britain's bulwark and her boast,
"The King and Volunteers."

LEGAL OPINION.

As the foregoing pages have recorded various instances in which the Regiment has been assembled to assist the Civil power, in the suppression of riots and other disturbances, and as the circumstances may unfortunately again occur, it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant to subjoin, for the guidance of those who may be so employed, the opinions of two of the most eminent legal authorities of our days, Lords Chief Justices Ellenborough and Tindal, as to the duties and conduct of all loyal subjects on such occasions.

"In case of any sudden riot or disturbance, *any of H. M.'s subjects*, without the presence of a Peace officer of any description, *may arm themselves*, and of course *may use any ordinary means of force to suppress such riot and disturbance*. This was laid down in my Lord C. J. Popham's Reports, 121, and Kelyng, 76, as having been resolved by all the Judges in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth to be good law: and has certainly been recognized in Hawkins, and other writers on the Crown Law, and by various Judges at different periods since. And what H. M.'s subjects *may do*, they also *ought to do*, for the suppression of public tumult, when any exigence may require that such means be resorted to. Whatever *any other class of H. M.'s subjects* may allowably do in this particular, *the military may unquestionably do also*. By the Common Law, every description of Peace officers may and ought to do, not only all that in him lies, towards the suppression of riots; but may and ought to command *all other persons* to assist therein. However, it is by all means advisable to procure a Justice of the Peace to attend, *and for the military to act under his immediate orders*, when such attendance and the sanction of such orders can be obtained; as it not only prevents any disposition to unnecessary violence on the part of those who act in repelling the tumult, but it induces also, from the known authority of such magistrates, a more ready submission on the part of the rioters to the measures used for that purpose; but still, in cases of *great and sudden emergency*, *the military, as well as all other individuals, may act without their presence*, or without the presence of any other Peace officer whatsoever.

"EDWARD LAW.

"Lincoln's Inn, February 9th, 1801."

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